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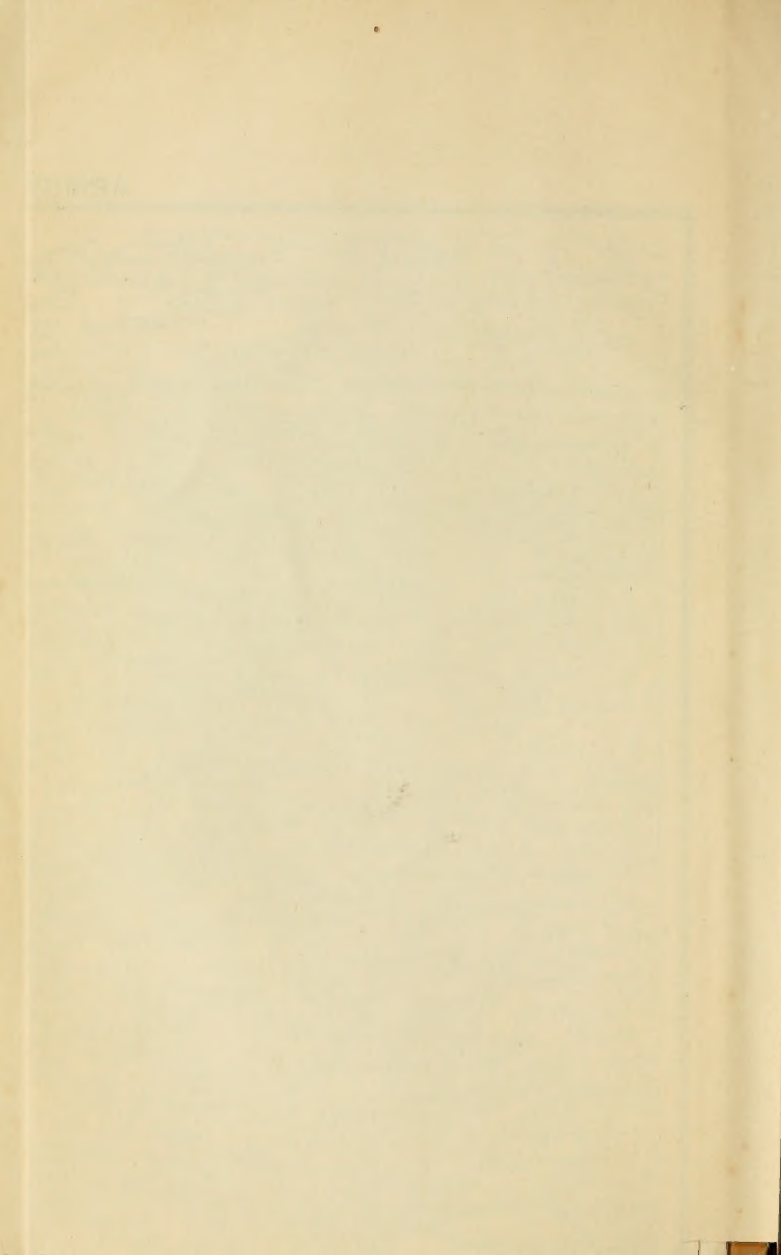
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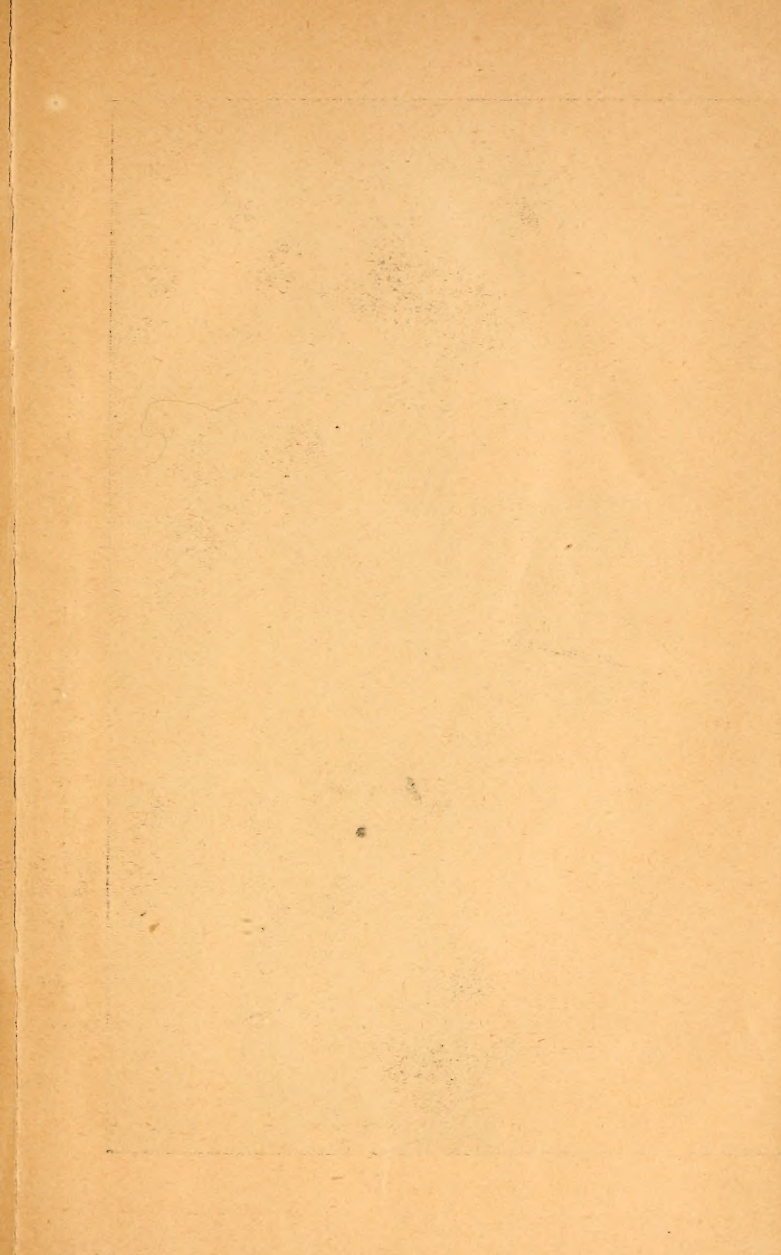
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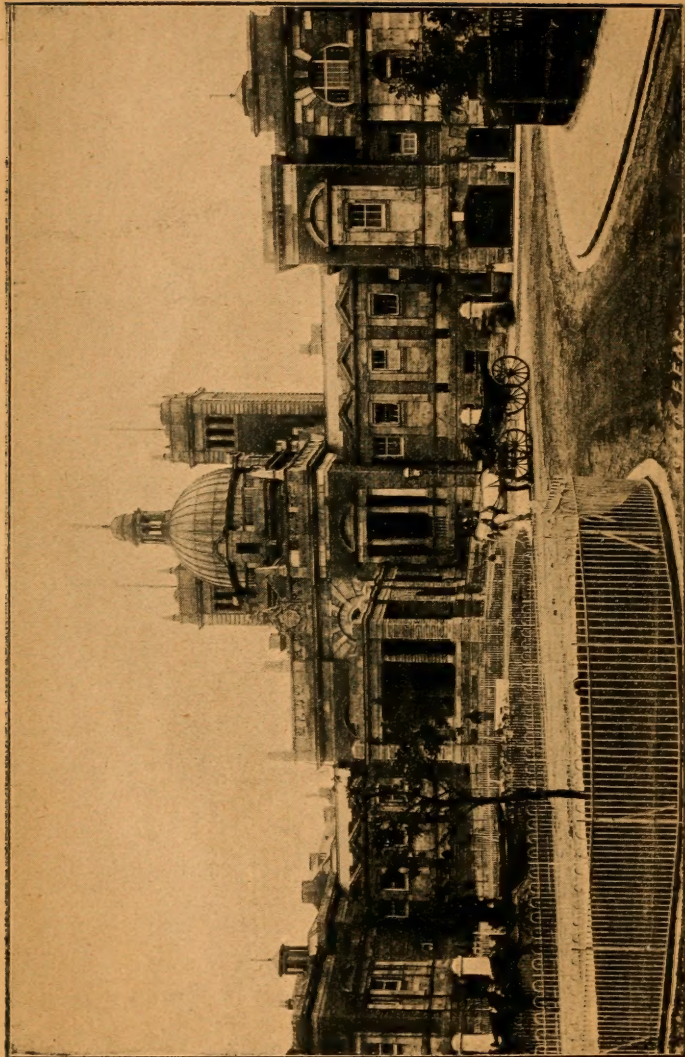












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
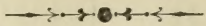
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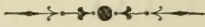
  
  
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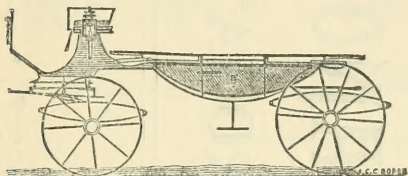
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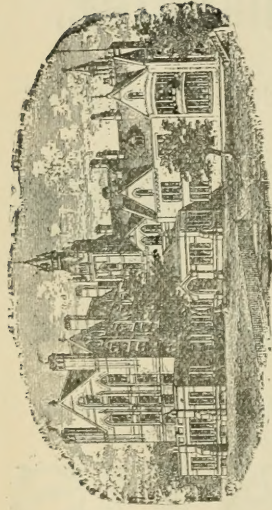
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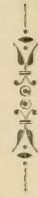
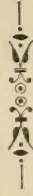


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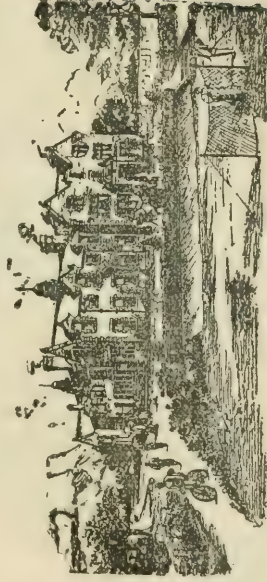
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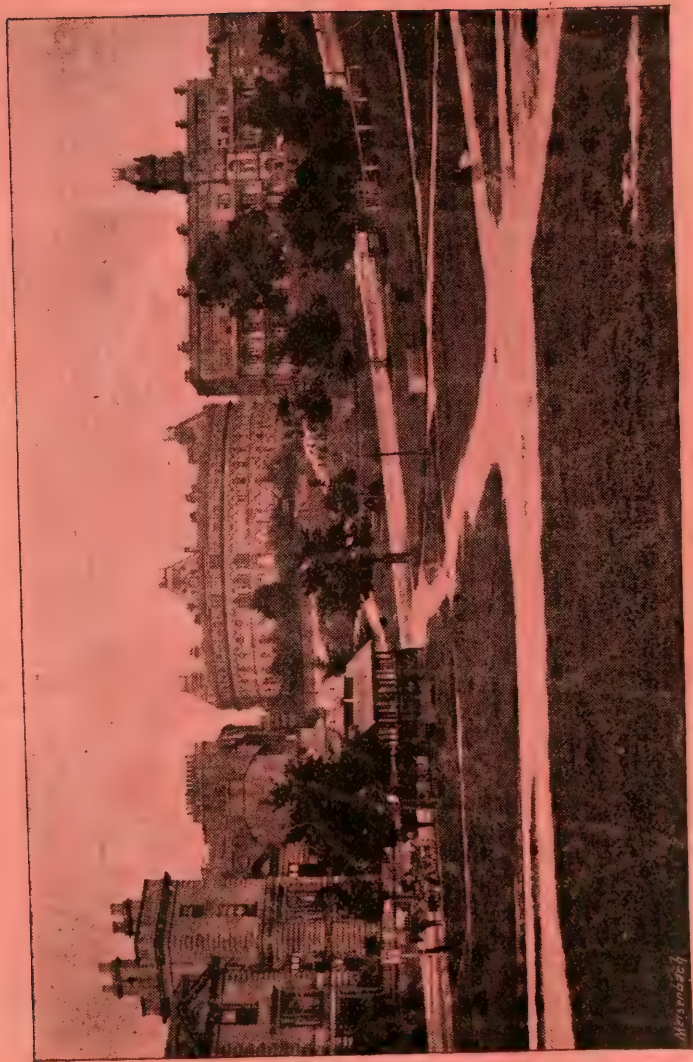
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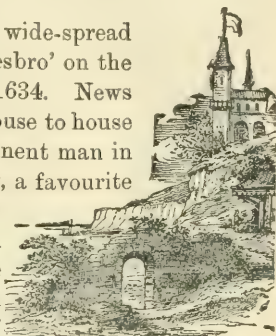




## HISTORY OF THE TOWN.



HERE was deep, wide-spread mourning at Knaresbro' on the 13th of August, 1634. News had spread from house to house that the most eminent man in the district, a brave naval officer, a favourite courtier, and one of the Members for the borough had departed this life. In a few days there was a great funeral—a funeral unparalleled in the history of Knaresbro.' The illustrious dead one was laid in the tomb of his ancestors, and over him was reared a costly monument—a monument which may be seen this very day in Knaresbro' Parish Church. It is a finely sculptured figure, representing the deceased standing in an easy attitude, clad in a buff jacket, loose breeches, boots and spurs. His head reclines a little on one hand, the elbow resting on the guard of his sword; the other hand holds a shield on which is the family arms. On his head is a high crowned hat; his hair and beard being exquisitely curled. Father Time has not left this figure scathless. Still, considering that two centuries and a half have glided by since it was erected it is in very good condition. Below the niche in which the monument stands is the following inscription in Latin:—



## D.O.M.

*To God—greatest and best.*

Sir William Slingsby, Knight, descended from the renowned family of Slingsby, in the County of York, son of Thomas Slingsby and Mary, only sister of Thomas and Henry Percy, Earls of Northumberland—a lady most pious and honourable, was born at Knaresborough, Jan. 29th, in the year 1562. He was distinguished under the reigns of four princes, as a soldier, a courtier, and a magistrate. He was public Commissary General to the fleet and army of Queen Elizabeth, in the fortunate expedition of 1596, when the island of Cadiz was captured. In 1603 he was appointed Honorary Carver to Ann, the most illustrious consort of James I. ; and during the same reign, 1617, on his majesty's progress to Scotland, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, under the Great Seal of England, which office he also filled with applause under the succeeding reign of King Charles.

I go not weary of life nor afraid of death. August, 1634.

This eminent knight may be justly styled "The founder of Harrogate's greatness," for he discovered the first medicinal spring opened here—the one named the "Tewit Well," from the number of tewhits or lapwings once frequenting the locality.

After an adventurous career abroad, during which he did the Grand tour, and became acquainted with the springs of Germany, he settled at Bilton Park, living for a time at "Grange House," which, it is supposed, occupied the site of what is now known as "Harrogate Hall," a farmhouse near Bilton Church. At that time "Hewra-gate," as it was called, was a wild waste in the midst of Knaresbro' forest, then consisting of about 28,000 acres of uncultivated, dangerous country, which had been a "Royal Chase" from the date of the Norman Conquest. Sir W. Slingsby, it is conjectured, discovered the precious spring whilst hunting in the forest. He made several trials of



the water, and finding it exactly like a famous German spa he had the spring walled round, and made available for public use, drinking it himself for a time, every year.

The news of the discovery soon spread, the spring became famous, and scientific men began to examine the neighbouring ground. We are unable to give the date of the discovery of the Old Sulphur Spring—Harrogate's most famous water—but it must have been soon after the Tewit Well; or "English Spaw Fountain" was brought to light, for it is mentioned by Dr. Dean in his *Spandarine Anglica*, published in 1626—the first medical treatise on the Harrogate waters. In 1631, Dr. Stanhope discovered John's Well, and he records six springs in use in his time, viz: "The Tewit," one at Bilton Park, one near Knaresborough (probably at Starbeck), the "Old Sulphur Well," and the "Sweet Spa" or John's Well. At this period the forest around presented an insuperable barrier to many who wished to drink these healing waters; a dismal swamp surrounded them, the roads were bad, and wild animals and lawless characters enhanced the dangers of the way. Still, Dr. Stanhope left on record many wonderful "Cures without Care," effected through their instrumentality.

Dr. Thomas Short tells us that in 1734 there were about twelve known springs. From that day to this medicinal springs have been discovered at intervals, until there are now no fewer than eighty medicinal springs in the district embraced by two miles east and west of Harrogate, no two of which are exactly alike.

For many a year after the fortunate discoveries of Sir William Slingsby and Dr. Stanhope, there were no dwell-

ings for water bibbers at "Hewra-gate." But gradually the Forest land was partially cleared ; a few cottages arose on what was at first termed Spaw Hill, and subsequently Church Square and Shutt Hill, High Harrogate, (some of these old cottages stood until 1876.) In 1671, the "Queen's Head Inn," (now the Queen Hotel), was built. But the waters became so celebrated that these cottages and this one inn were soon altogether inadequate to accommodate visitors : many lodged at Knaresbro', while people of ample means are said to have brought well furnished tents and encamped on the moorland. More hotels arose—"The Royal Oak," (now the Granby), and "The World's End," (on the site of Grove House), "The Dragon Hotel," &c., and so gradually a village was formed. In 1745 the visitors subscribed a handsome sum of money to provide a place of worship, and "St. John's Chapel" was erected on the north side of the site on which Christ Church stands. About the year 1825 this Chapel was found too small in summer, and the Old Church at Knaresbro' was crowded every Sunday afternoon with visitors from Harrogate. In 1831, Christ Church was consecrated.

In 1770, Knaresbro' Forest was enclosed by an Act of Parliament, and at that time the Harrogate waters had become so famous that the Act specially provided that 200 acres of Forest land around Harrogate should for ever remain open and un-enclosed, so that the springs might be protected, and the visitors might have the benefit of a splendid recreation ground. The Act in question contains the following clauses :—

"And be it enacted that the said two hundred acres of land herebefore directed to be set forth and ascertained, near unto the said springs of water, shall be, and they are hereby directed to be converted

into a stinted pasture which shall for ever hereafter remain open and unenclosed, and all persons whomsoever shall and may have free access at all times to the Springs, and be at liberty to use and drink the waters there arising, and take the benefits thereof, and shall and may have, use, and enjoy full and free ingress, egress and regress, in, upon, and over the said two hundred acres of land and every or any part thereof, without being subject to the payment of any acknowledgment whatsoever for the same, or liable to action of trespass, or other suit, molestation, or disturbance whatsoever thereof."

"And to the intent that the said Springs or Medicinal waters may be preserved for the benefit of all persons having occasion to make use of them, and to prevent any damage being done thereto, be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever at any time after the passing of this Act to dig or sink any pit or pits, or work any quarry or mine whatsoever, or do any other act whereby the said Medicinal Springs or Waters may be damaged, polluted, or affected; and that all and every person or persons so offending may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished as for a public nuisance."

Thus so far Providence had bestowed bountiful gifts upon the place; the Parliament of the country had recognised the value of these gifts and secured them for the benefit of humanity; and public enterprise was only necessary to transform the wilderness into a charming, prosperous town. But, unfortunately, public enterprise was a scarce commodity in those days, and the people residing here were not in a hurry to make the best of their privileges. That rich boon to Harrogate, "The 200 Acres," appears to have been left for a long period almost in its primeval state, whilst it was a most difficult thing to reach the springs. So late as 1830, Dr. Hunter wrote:—"There is neither stock nor stone to rest the weary invalid; to carriage the well (the Tewit) is inaccessible; and on horseback the approach is not without risk, a good hunter having, as I lately experienced, only escaped being bogged after very considerable exertion."

Better days, however eventually dawned ; the Stray was cleared, convenient roads and paths were cut, seats were fixed here and there ; pump rooms, bathing establishments and lodging-houses arose ; the Crown, the Crescent, the White Hart, Binus', and other hotels were built to accommodate visitors of all ranks and conditions, who began to arrive in larger numbers every year, even in these, the "coaching" days. In 1788, a Theatre was built by Mr. Butler, on premises now known as Mansfield House, Church Square. In 1793, a Racecourse was formed on the Stray, between Holt's Wood and the Queen Hotel, and for a long time afterwards races were held annually. The course was a mile and a quarter in circumference, and sixteen yards in breadth.

The principal spring was then, as now the Old Sulphur Well, and the inhabitants already knew its priceless value. In 1836, a Mr. Thackwray, of the Crown Hotel, attempted to sink another well for Sulphur Water, on his own premises. But a Committee was formed to stop the excavations, legal proceedings were commenced for the protection of the public interests, and the case was tried in March, 1837, when an arrangement was made whereby the Crown well practically became public property. The circumstances which led to the trial showed the necessity for the establishment of some authority which should be invested with greater power for the conservation of the waters, and at one of the meeting of the committee it was determined on the motion of Mr. John Richardson, seconded by Mr. Nicholas Carter, "that this meeting regret the very inadequate protection of the ancient well which the original statute affords, but takes this opportunity of expressing their full determination at the earliest



opportunity of applying to the Legislature for an Act whereby the above wells, so valuable to the community at large, may in future be guarded against similar attempts either by encroachment or injury." The movement thus commenced was followed up until in the year 1841 the Act for the Improvement of High and Low Harrogate was obtained, and the Government of the town was vested in a Board of Improvement Commissioners.

In 1846, a Gas Company was formed, and two years afterwards another Company came forward to provide the town with water for domestic purposes. About this period railways were introduced into this district, and Brunswick Station on the Church Fenton line was opened on the site of the present West End Park. In 1849, the Starbeck Station, on the Leeds and Thirsk line, was opened, and Harrogate was connected still more closely with the great centres of industry. Still, both these stations were most inconveniently situated, and the town reaped comparatively little advantage from railways. In order to meet the case, the North Eastern Railway Company constructed a loop-line, and in 1862, they opened a station in the centre of the town. This proved to be the key to the progress of Harrogate, and it was soon evident that the Harrogate of the past would not do for the future. Three or four enterprising gentlemen, including the late Mr. R. Carter, J.P., Mr. J. Richardson, and Mr. R. Ellis, J.P., formed what was called the Victoria Park Company, and developed the Victoria Park Estate. In the ten years that followed the village was transformed into a fashionable town, the resident population increased 50 per cent, whilst there was an enormous increase in the number of visitors. Enterprising gentlemen bought land on every side, landlords

pulled down miserable huts and put up princely lodging-houses instead. Old landmarks were gradually obliterated and meadows, gardens and charming walks soon gave place to handsome villas, noble streets and pleasant terraces. During that same ten years £15,000 or £20,000 were spent in Church accommodation. In short, the principal part of the town was built after the opening of the new Railway Station. In 1871, the Improvement Commissioners built a suite of Public Baths and Town's Offices at a cost of £30,000. In 1874, they erected a Covered Market at a cost of £10,000, whilst at various times they expended £30,000 upon an Irrigation Farm, and £25,000 upon a Drainage Scheme, besides large sums upon other public works and improvements.

On the 1st February, 1884, a Charter of Incorporation was granted to Harrogate, and on the 9th April, 1884, the first Town Council was elected. At that period the resident population was about 10,000, whilst the number of visitors during the previous August had been computed at 15,000.

The Borough is divided into three wards, Central, East and West. The Council consists of six Aldermen and eighteen Councillors. The Municipal Offices are at the Victoria Baths.

On October 24th, 1885, a separate Commission of the Peace was granted to Harrogate; five names were added to the Commission in 1889; three in 1892, and two in 1893. The Borough Court is held in the West Riding Courthouse Raglan Street.

In the year 1888, the Corporation purchased the Montpellier estate, with its valuable springs, at a cost of £30,000. Subsequently they resolved to erect thereon a magnificent

suite of baths, equal to anything of the kind to be found in England or on the continent, involving the expenditure of a further sum of £70,000, in round numbers. These baths were opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on the 23rd July, 1897.

In 1893, the Harrogate Corporation Act was obtained; a Provisional Order was granted for lighting the town by electricity; and on the 1st day of December in that year the Corporation became the custodians of the Stray, the new Act having empowered them to purchase the Stray-gate owners' rights for a sum of £15,000.

The rateable value of the Borough is now £111,715. There are 20 hotels—nearly all of a first-class character—(6 of them being capable of accommodating an aggregate of 1000 visitors), a large number of hydropathic establishments, boarding houses, and lodging houses; 4 banks; 18 places of worship (exclusive of 6 or 8 mission stations in the suburbs); 5 public baths; Pump Rooms, gardens, clubs, and every accessory of a high-class watering place. The estimated population, March 31st, 1896, was 16,500.



## REMINISCENCES OF OLD HOTELS AND FAMOUS VISITORS.

**A** HUNDRED and fifty years ago the nobility and gentry patronised the Royal Oak (the Granby), the Dragon (pulled down some years ago), or the Queen's Head (the Queen)—High Harrogate being then the principal part of the town. The Company at the hotels spent their time playing at cards for hours together every day. They did precious little reading. Indeed books were tabooed. "Books! prithee don't talk to me about books!" said old 'Sarah Marlborough,' Thackeray tells us,—“the only books I know are men and cards”! The ladies and gentlemen had merry little private dances amongst themselves, and public balls frequently, at the hotels in rotation. They played all sorts of jolly games out of fashion now. The gentlemen would go to a cock fight at Knaresbro' on good Sunday morning as naturally as we go to church; occasionally a boxing match or wrestling match at Ripon, a great May pole meeting or a village wake attracted their attention, whilst many a load of gay visitors went to Plompton and the places of interest around as they do to day.

The author of "The memoirs of John Buncke, Esq.," stopped at the Queen in 1731, and says:—"Of all the watering places I know, Harrogate is the most charming. The waters are incomparable—no air can be better, and with the greatest civility, cheerfulness and good humour, there is a certain rural plainness and freedom mixed, which are vastly pleasing. The 'lady of pleasure,' the well-



dressed tailor, and the gamester are not to be found there. Gentlemen of the county, and women of birth and fortune, their wives, sisters, and daughters, are for the most part the company. There were at least fourscore ladies in the country dance every evening when I was there, and amongst them many fine women."

That remarkable genius, John Metcalfe, or Blind Jack of Knaresbro', was closely connected with both the Queen's Head and the Royal Oak about this time. Being a capital violinist he played at the weekly balls at these hotels for many years, and was a great favourite with the Company. He was the first to run a conveyance to places of interest, and carried on business as a carrier between Harrogate, Knaresbro' and York; while he had a great reputation as a guide, in which capacity he often acted over trackless moors and forests on dark nights, or when the paths were covered with snow. When the Harrogate season was over Metcalfe always remained a few days at one or other of the inns, and at the Granby—then the Royal Oak—he gained the heart of Miss Benson, the landlord's daughter, and lost his own in the process. As it was known that Mrs. Benson opposed the match, many stories are told of the devices they resorted to to conceal their frequent meetings. But the course of true love never did run smooth, and in the year '45 Metcalfe offered his services as musician to Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Some months elapsing before he was released, and nothing being known of him, Mrs. Benson took advantage of his absence to favour the addresses to her daughter of a Mr. Dickenson, and so badgered the young lady that when Metcalfe returned the bans had been already three times published, and the wedding was to take place in two days, much to the mortification of the expectant

lover, who had felt himself secure of his mistress's affections. But the night before the appointed day he was called by one of the servants and taken to the stables of the inn. There he found his lady-love. An elopement was, of course, resolved on, happily effected, and in the morning they were married—to the dismay and confusion of the rival, who had provided an entertainment for upwards of two hundred people. The guests assembled, and, amid much mirth, consumed the good things provided, drinking heartily godspeed and success to the runaway lovers. But Mrs. Benson was so enraged that she would neither see her daughter or give up her clothes; nor was she reconciled until the birth of their second child, for which she stood sponsor. After his marriage, Metcalfe began to construct roads and build bridges, although blind. He was so successful that he obtained many large contracts for this kind of work in various parts of the country. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the hills, explore the valleys and examine the conformation of the district. His married life, which was both prosperous and happy, extended over more than forty years, his wife dying in 1788, in her 61st year. Metcalfe lived to the age of 93, dying at the residence of his daughter at Spofforth in 1810. He was interred in Spofforth churchyard.

Mrs. Benson was succeeded at the Granby by a Mr. and Mrs. Liddle, who on the 25th of June, 1764, took the oath at Dunmow, and obtained the famous flitch of bacon, with which they returned in triumph. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to celebrate so unusual an instance of conjugal felicity,—as, to the scandal of their wives, they declared it to be—subscribed a handsome sum, and dined together at the house of the happy couple.

Dr. Carlyle, an eminent Scottish Presbyterian divine, who stayed at this house the previous year tells us that it "Was not only frequented by the Scotch at this period but was the favourite house of the English nobility and gentry. Breakfast cost gentlemen only 2d. a piece for their muffins, as it was the fashion for the ladies to furnish tea and sugar; dinners 1s.; suppers 6d.; chambers nothing; wine and other extras at the usual price, and as little as you please. Horses and servants at reasonable rates." "We had," says the doctor, "haunch of venison twice a week during the season. The ladies gave afterwards tea and coffee in their turns, which coming but once in four or five weeks amounted but to a trifle." Among the guests at the Granby at this time was the famous Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, who is described by the Scottish parson as "an ill-looking man," with the two sides of his face much unlike—one of them distorted as if with palsy. He did not seem to converse with anyone during dinner, and left the table immediately after.

Up to 1765 theatrical representations were given in the barn behind the Granby. Here among other celebrities, Miss Mellon used to delight the audiences, whilst twelve penny candles flickered in bottles around her. As everybody knows this lady subsequently became Duchess of St. Albans. But she revisited the Granby several times as a peeress, and when there, never failed to take a peep at the barn where she had appeared as an actress.

That handsome and delightful novelist, Tobias Smollett, M.D., left us two or three interesting glimpses of Harrogate in 1771. They appear in "Humphrey Clinker,"—the last, and as his great admirer Sir Walter Scott says—"the most pleasing of his compositions." In one of those inimi-

table letters, Thackeray praises so much, he says " Harrogate water so celebrated for its efficacy in the scurvey and other distempers, is supplied from a copious spring in the hollow of a wild common, round which a good many houses have been built for the convenience of the drinkers, though few of them are inhabited. Most of the Company lodge at some distance, in five separate inns, situated in different parts of the common, from whence they go every morning to the well in their own carriages.

The lodgers of each inn form a distinct society, that eat together, and there is a commodious Public Room, where they breakfast at separate tables, from eight to eleven, as they chance or choose to come in. Here also they drink tea in the afternoon. One custom, however, prevails, which I look on as a solecism in politeness—the ladies treat with tea in their turns, and even girls of 16 are not exempted from this shameful imposition."

Thomas Penant was at the Granby in 1777, and calls the house "an excellent inn," and quotes some verses about the bathing, of which the following may serve as a sample—

" Miss Scratchitt goes in, and the Countess of Scales,  
Both ladies of very great fashion in Wales,  
Then all of a sudden two persons of worth—  
My lady Pandora Mac Scurvey come forth,  
With General Sulphur, arrived from the north.;"

The Dragon Hotel was much patronised by the *elite* of the visitors down to the middle of the present century. It was at one time kept by Mr. Frith, father of the celebrated Royal Academician. In "*My Autobiography and Reminiscences*," vol. 1, Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., says—"My family consisting of two brothers and a sister, with the parent pair, left Aldfield about the year 1826, and went to



Harrogate, a well-known watering place, where my father became the landlord of a large rambling inn, called the Dragon, now in ruins. Before I take leave of the Dragon Hotel, an incident which created an ineffaceable impression on my youthful mind may be related. The house was a large rambling structure, the basement consisting of a bar; a kitchen in which the giant Blundebore might have regaled himself; reception rooms of all sorts and sizes, and a ball room of enormous length, to say nothing of parlours rejoicing in fancy names such as—"The Green," "The George," "The Bear," "The Angel," and so on. The sleeping accommodation of the guests consisted of rooms of various sizes on each side of the very long and narrow passages, dignified by the name of galleries, which started in different directions from no special point, according to the caprice of the builders to whom changes and additions had been entrusted and made at various periods during more than a hundred years. The rooms were destitute of bells, but there was one common to each gallery. It was about the year 1828 or 1829 that the son of my father's banker, accompanied by his wife's brother, a Captain Rowe, came to Harrogate in the hope that some weeks' experience of the fine air and the waters might restore his shattered health. The banker's son, whose name was Owen, had been but recently married.

Mrs. Owen went to visit some friends in the South, leaving her husband to the care of her brother. These gentlemen came to us as my father's friends and not as ordinary guests to the hotel. They dined with us, and on the evening of the day of their arrival, my brother and I were allowed to assist at a round game of cards, and to sit up much beyond our usual bedtime. We were ordered off at

last, to our great regret, for both the guests, especially the invalid, made much of us, and winked at certain boyish tricks which bore, I am afraid, a strong resemblance to cheating. My brother and I slept together in a room made from an odd corner separated from the galleries. We were no sooner in bed than we were both fast asleep. How long I had been in that condition of "honeyed slumber" I know not, but I was suddenly aroused from it by a fearful cry—quite unlike anything I have heard before or since; I jumped out of bed, followed by my brother and we opened our door in time to see two white figures, one flying down a long gallery and the other pursuing and uttering yell after yell. They disappeared down a staircase, and in the direction of a room where I knew my father was likely to be, as he was in the habit of using it for business purposes—making up accounts and so on, often till the small hours of the morning.

My brother and I crept down stairs in mortal terror and saw the open door of my father's room in which a light was burning. Except for the violent barking of a dog that seldom left my father's side, the silence was unbroken. We were trying to see into the room when one of the white figures, Captain Rowe, came stealthily up to us, literally paralyzing me with fear. 'Now what on earth are you boys doing out of bed?' 'Go back this moment!' We couldn't move; the Captain went cautiously to the door of the room and looked in. His naked feet could not have been heard, but quicker than thought a terrific blow was struck with some hard substance by an unseen hand, accompanied by an awful cry. In the rapidity of his exit the Captain had pulled the door after him, thus making a shield for himself, which no doubt saved his life. He

rushed upstairs, beckoned us to follow. In terror and tears we followed him. He pushed us into our room, ordered us instantly to lock ourselves in, and not to stir again till the servant came to us in the morning. Sleep was out of the question. From our window we could see that morning had come, for day was breaking; and as we looked we heard my father's voice calling to some men who were driving a cart past the house. The cart stopped, and the men seemed to join my father, and we heard no more. Presently the men reappeared and the cart was driven away. Next morning my mother, with many tears explained the mystery. . . . Mr. Owen and the Captain went to sleep in a double-bedded room. The Captain was awoke by his brother-in-law, who, kneeling upon his body, was endeavouring to strangle him. Captain Rowe, by far the more powerful man of the two, flung his assailant on to the floor, and made for the door feeling sure from the cries and wild words that sudden insanity had seized his friend. The door was locked, and for an awful instant—during which he heard the mad man at the fire irons—the key refused to turn. He threw his vast strength against the door and burst it open. Then began the flight and pursuit that we witnessed. Rowe made his way accidentally to the room in which my father sat, closely followed by Owen armed with the poker, which afterwards dealt such a blow to the parlour door as to mark it for many years, (indeed till it was replaced by a new one). The sudden light seemed to dazzle and divert the mad man who stood quietly in my father's room, staring at the dog who fortunately continued to bark. My father guessed the whole business and went quietly to the window and opened the shutters. Most fortunately at the moment a cart was passing, and

two men, called by my father, came through the window and went quietly behind the maniac—who continued staring at the dog—pinioned him, seized the poker, and threw him without much difficulty on to the sofa. My father pulled down one of the bell ropes, and in a few minutes the poor fellow was harmless.

Owen never recovered. He was one of the most violent patients in the asylum at York, where he afterwards died.







*"Blind Jack of Knaresbrough." (See Page 15).*

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOWN.

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**H**ARROGATE is divided into two parts, termed High Harrogate and Low Harrogate. High Harrogate is elevated upon table land 450 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent and extensive view. Low Harrogate is situated in a basin bounded on the south and east by High Harrogate, and on the west by Harlow Hill. For geological formation, Harrogate is pre-eminently favourable to human life. The upper stratum of the soil is sandstone, below this are found beds of shale or clay, and carboniferous limestone. The town has been well drained, so that as a rule it affords dry paths, and is exceedingly suitable for invalids.

Immense tracts of rich country, free from everything offensive or unhealthy, surround the town on every hand, whilst in the centre of it stretch the lungs of Harrogate, —the 200 acres of open stray, so that the sweeping breezes have full play, and the air is peculiarly pure and bracing.

Within easy distance of the town are some of the most interesting scenes that England can boast of:—Brimham Rocks, Plompton Rocks, Knaresbro' and its host of lions, Bolton Abbey and glorious woods, Studley and Fountains Abbey, Ripon Minster, &c. The Stray is a great boon to invalids and other visitors who cannot venture far away from the town, but who, nevertheless, wish to enjoy the pure air and sunshine as much as possible. Its immense stretch of greensward is always grateful and pleasing to

the eye, and as it is throughout either level or gently undulating, intersected with trim paths, and well supplied with seats, it is peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of young and old.

As Dr. Granville says :—

“Gayeties and gravities abound at Harrogate. The sick to use the waters, resort thither both early and late in the year. The gay, seeking an agreeable change rather than a medicinal course, principally appear after the parliamentary recess. Balls, concerts, excursions, and promenading, and the interchange of social visits form a conspicuous part of the daily occupations. And, whatever be the cause of the social spirit and cordiality animating the sojourners at Harrogate, whether derived from frequent excursions of pleasure for the day to interesting retreats around, or the weekly re-unions at the hotels, whence it is customary to issue cards of invitation to the various balls ; or from the common topic of conversation, the virtues of the waters and the encouraging hopes of their success kindly expressed among the visitors, it is certain that Harrogate is remarkable for an air of friendly intercourse among its visitants which is in general a characteristic of a foreign rather than an English watering place

Another eminent writer speaking of the characteristics of the place, says :—

“Coming hither from Cheltenham or Bath is a transition from death to life—from the past to the present—from a place which chiefly has memories of the past to one born as of yesterday. Harrogate is full of strangers who have brought real or imaginary diseases in the hope of going away without them ; and the pursuit of health is carried on with a persistence, not to say a jollity of spirits, which betokens more than ordinary confidence in the result. Harrogate in point of fact is a real nineteenth century spa, marching with rapid strides to that distinction which must ultimately belong to a place so singularly favoured.

Nearly all the houses, substantially and handsomely built of the grey stone of the district, seem not to have long left the mason's hands, so fresh and clean is their appearance, while the pervading aspect of the place in other respects is intensely modern.

## DRYNESS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—

### THE RAINFALL.

There are no large river beds, lakes, or woods in the vicinity. Consequently, Harrogate enjoys an exceptionally dry atmosphere.

G. OLIVER, Esq., M.D., says the dryness of the air of Harrogate is proved by the small yearly aggregate of the daily rain-falls. The rain-fall statistics show that throughout the year Harrogate is more rain-free than other inland watering places in this country—for it claims the lowest annual number of days on which rain descends.

The work of recording the weather is now most carefully carried out by Mr. John Farrah, F.R. Met. Soc., and Mr. J. R. Waldby. According to their last reports the rain-fall for the past ten years was as follows—

		Total depth.		Number of rainy days.
1885	...	30·73	...	217
1886	...	32·90	...	200
1887	...	21·59	...	160
1888	...	29·76	...	185
1889	...	23·08	...	173
1890	...	26·59	...	211
1891	...	28·16	...	211
1892	...	29·37	...	202
1893	...	24·68	...	182
1894	...	33·58	...	213

There were only 97 sunless days at Harrogate in 1894.

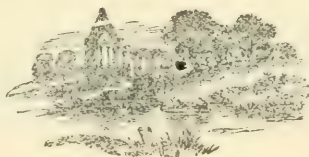
### THE DEATH RATE.

The mortality is remarkably low. DR. WARD, the Medi-

cal Officer of Health for the Borough, says the death rate for the ten years ending Dec. 1894, was as follows:—1885, 11·5 per thousand; 1886, 13·4; 1887, 13·2; 1888, 12·4; 1889, 13·7; 1890, 16·6; 1891, 15·1; 1892, 13·3; 1893, 13·5; 1894, 12·5. The average for that and the 6 previous years being 13·5. It is perhaps doubtful if any watering place can present such an exceptionally small mortality extending over an equal term of years—a fact that not only demonstrates the healthfulness of the climate but reflects great credit on the sanitary arrangements of the town. It is a still more remarkable fact that the infectious diseases death rate for 1894 was only ·5 per thousand of the resident population; the average for last 7 years being ·1 per thousand, which means only one death per 10,000 per annum of the resident population,—a rate unequalled by any watering place or borough in the United Kingdom.

#### THE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY.

Speaking of the domestic Water supply, G. OLIVER, Esq., M.D., says he has carefully inspected the sources which feed the several reservoirs at Haverah Park, Beaver Dyke, and those near Harrogate; they are far away from dwellings and the possibility of receiving impurities of any kind. The Spring at Haverah Park gushes from the side of a rocky hill, and the source at Beaver Dyke is derived from the rain filtering from the grit moors—one of the purest of watersheds.





## MEANS OF RECREATION AND ENJOYMENT AT HARROGATE.

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**D**URING the past few years a good deal has been done to make Harrogate attractive to holiday makers and pleasure seekers as well as health seekers. No other inland watering place can point to so many means of recreation and enjoyment as are afforded here.

The Stray or two hundred acres of open common, with its legion of amusements, and its facilities for riding and open air exercise, answers the purpose of the sands at Margate and Scarborough, and is a source of boundless pleasure. The Royal Spa, under very plucky management meets the wants of those who love the gay promenade, high-class vocal and instrumental concerts, entertainments, bowls, tennis, &c. The patron of the opera and the drama will generally find a splendid programme at the Town Hall Theatre. A capital band discourses sweet music near the Wells every morning from 7-30 to 9, when visitors gather to take the waters. During the afternoon and evening it plays in the Bogs Field and near Victoria avenue. Those who love the quiet ways of life may sit or walk in the Bogs Valley Gardens (free). There are daily excursions to places of interest in waggonettes from Messrs. Burgess's, Foster's and Ward's livery stables, at low rates; and nightly balls or entertainments at the hotels and hydro-pathic institutions.

The cricketer will receive a welcome on the club ground, Leeds road; the lover of lawn tennis may join the Dragon club, near the County Hotel, High Harrogate, on appli-

cation to L. Y. Robson, Esq., hon. sec; and the cyclist will find splendid facilities at Harrogate for this exhilarating pastime. A golf club meets at Oakdale, Birk Crag. There is excellent boating on the Nidd at Knaresbro'; fishing in the Nydd at Ripley, Knaresbro', or farther afield at Boroughbridge or Arthington, in the Ure and the Wharfe. [Reliable information may be obtained of Mr. Brewster, Avenue Road, or Mr. T. Cartman, tobacconist, Montpelier Parade.] There are many charming walks and drives in the vicinity, and good mounts may be had at the local livery stables.

An agreeable half-hour may be spent at Harlow Hill Observatory, where there are telescopes showing the country fifty miles away.

There are social clubs at the Club-House, Victoria Park, and the Prospect Hotel. The Conservative club is in Beulah street, and the Liberal in Raglan street; near the latter place is the Free Library, to which visitors are admitted.

There is an excellent swimming bath at Starbeck—the Prince of Wales.

The winter visitor will find Harrogate a splendid hunting centre. The Bramham Moor, York and Ainsty, and Bedale hounds come within easy distance, and Harrogate sends many scarlet coats. Good shooting may be readily obtained. A curling club meets when king frost reigns; and a host of other societies also provide relaxation and occupation.



## HARROGATE COMPARED WITH FOREIGN SPAS.

**I**T is strange how people with a large share of the needful, and plenty of leisure, leave behind them what distinguished foreigners have termed "The most lovely country in Europe," to search for strange and romantic scenes abroad, whilst they are ignorant of the beautiful and remarkable scenes amid the mountains, lakes and valleys of England, Scotland and Ireland. The hucksterer's daughter and the merchant's son are thought to have "finished" their education when they have taken a glimpse of the continent and become acquainted with the follies of Paris, Vienna, Baden, &c., although at the same time they often know miserably little of their own fatherland. When society arrives at the closing weeks of the London season a regular stampede sets in for the foreign spas, and hundreds spend their holidays, and risk breaking their necks amongst the Alps, instead of cultivating a closer acquaintance with the abundant beauties of their own insufficiently appreciated country.

It is remarkable, too, how even the physicians of our country ignore the many health-giving wells of England, and send their patients to inferior German spas; for competent authorities tell us that we possess at Harrogate the most valuable water ever subjected to chemistry.

DR. COPLAND, said to be "The greatest medical writer of this age," says—

"I consider Harrogate to be, as respects air, soil, climate, and mineral springs, by far the most important watering place in this

country, and unequalled by any on the continent of Europe for the diversity and curative influence of its waters in a large number of cases. So diversified are these springs, and yet individually so constant in their composition, so entirely free from any contingent change or artificial admixture—so entirely the product of deep-seated sources that it becomes necessary, but by no means difficult to arrange them so as to employ them appropriately to the constitution and temperament of individuals, and the peculiarities and stages of a wide range of diseases.”

A. S. MRYTLE, Esq., M.D., J.P., who has had over 30 years experience at Harrogate, says, when comparing our springs with those on the continent—

“The mild Sulphur waters of Harrogate hold a larger amount of saline constituents in solution, and as much sulphur in the form of sulphide of sodium, as do the springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, Boreett, and Baden. They also contain an equal quantity of gas with the waters of the two last-named spas. They are twenty times stronger as regards salines, when compared with the waters of Baresges, Bagneres, de Luchon, St. Saveur, and Eaux Bonnes, in the Pyrenees, all of which derive their power from their high temperature rather than their chemical ingredients. The pure chalybeates of the Tewit, John’s, and the Hospital wells, except in the small amount of carbonic acid they contain, are almost identical with the waters of Schwalbach, in Nassau, or Spa in Belgium.”

Speaking of the Saline Chalybeates he says—

“Hundreds are annually sent to drink the waters of Homburg, Pyrmont and Spa, who might receive as much benefit from the saline and pure chalybeates we have here.”

The late A. G. RUSSELL, Esq., M.D., J.P., another local physician, says—

“It is no exaggeration to say that for its waters and purity of air, Harrogate stands unrivalled, and has justly been called the ‘Queen of English Watering places.’ The Hotel and Boarding House accommodation is most complete, so that there is no longer any necessity for jaded and disease stricken persons to seek relief at continental spas, when advantages of a superior character can be found at home.

There is on the part of some a prejudice against anything exclusively English in character, but such a prejudice is too frequently the mere outcome of the veriest ignorance.

Harrogate, unlike other watering places of a somewhat similar character has to deal with about 80 springs which, by certain writers, have been thus grouped :—

GROUP I.—Pure Sulphur Waters. Class I. *a* Starbeck ; *b* Bilton ; *c* Harlow Car. Class II. Saline Sulphur Waters—*a* Strong, Royal Pump Room, and Strong, Montpellier Well ; *b* Mild, Royal Pump Room ; Mild, Montpellier Sulphur, and the Magnesia Well.

GROUP II.—Iron Waters. Class I. Pure Chalybeates. Tewit ; John's Spring ; Harrogate Pure Chalybeate, Royal Pump Room ; and Carbonate of Iron, Cheltenham Rooms. Class II. Saline Chalybeate Waters.—*a* Strong, Kissingen, Montpellier Gardens ; *b* Chloride of Iron, Cheltenham Rooms ; *a* Mild, Alexandra Well, Royal Pump Room. Class III. Sulphated Chalybeate. Alum Well, Bog Field.

*The Medical Press and Circular*, says—

“It cannot be too often repeated that no spa of its kind is superior to Harrogate ; and that where sulphurous waters are indicated it is a work of supererogation to leave England in search of them.”

*Galignani* says—

“There is no spa like it (Harrogate) in the world.”

DR. KENNION says—

“I need hardly point out how fully the stronger sulphurous waters of Harrogate answer to the character of those which in the Pyrenees, have been found so beneficial in pulmonary cases—*Sulphurous—Brackish—Alkaline*.





## MEDICAL USES OF THE WATERS.

### OPINIONS OF MEDICAL MEN.

**D**R. MYRTLE, J.P., says—

“Three forms of indigestion, having very different origins can be successfully dealt with by a course of Harrogate mineral waters, and perhaps more successfully than by any other plan. The first arises from over-taxing of the digestive organs, the second from inherent faulty action in their dealing with food, and the third from structural changes in themselves.” Having dealt at great length on this point he gives new proofs that affections of the liver, jaundice, chest affections, gout and rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, functional nervous derangements, cases of poverty of the blood, &c., may be cured or greatly benefited by a course of Harrogate waters.

Replying to a letter by Dr. Forestier, in the *Medical Press and Circular*, DR. MYRTLE says—

“We know perfectly well the power which sulphur waters possess in all forms of health derangements arising from the excessive formation and retention of uric acid in the tissues, but to deal with that successfully my experience tells me that internal remedies are quite as much needed as external, and that those remedies which are most potent for present as well as prospective good have the power of attacking the insoluble sodium biurate deposit, breaking it up, turning it into soluble urate, and as such removing it from the blood by the kidneys. Now, Sir William Roberts has proved that sodium chloride possesses this property in a very remarkable degree, and as all our sulphur waters are rich in the chlorides of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium in combination with the sulphide of sodium, one can readily understand their physiological action not only in dealing with gout, rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, but in cases of chronic dyspepsia and gravel, and the common forms of diseases of the skin.

“I may here state that they are most useful in all forms of

functional derangement of the liver, and especially in catarrh of gall duct, where there is a complete blocking of the passage, often leading one to suppose that there must be gall stones. They are equally beneficial in catarrh of stomach and bowels, but I have not seen any great good follow their exhibition in catarrh of the air-passages."

The late DR. KENNION speaking of the Strong Sulphurous Waters, says—

"The principal springs of this class are in the Royal Pump Room and Montpellier Gardens. The physiological effects of these waters is stimulating, aperient, diuretic, and in some cases powerfully sedative, and hence the field of diseases upon which they can be brought to bear is very wide. There are few diseases, as a class, which are more benefitted by these waters, (or in some cases, the saline chalybeate waters, to be afterwards spoken of) than gout or rheumatism. In these complaints, with all their wide-spread ramifications, these waters are highly beneficial, acting powerfully upon the secretions and excretions, purifying the blood as they thus do from so much that contaminates it, and renovating the powers of the digestive organs by removing those local congestions which interfere with the healthy discharge of their functions. Cases known as 'clergyman's sore throat,' lead poisoning, uterine congestion, active or passive, paralysis of old standing, *progressive locomotor ataxie*, reflex paralysis are also remediable to the action of these waters."

Speaking of the Mild Sulphurous Springs with Alkaline impregnations, he says:—"Few remedies act more powerfully upon the kidneys than these waters, while the Alkaline they contain tends gradually to remove the acidity in the stomach and the blood which predisposes to calculous deposits. As a remarkable proof of the value of these waters in such cases, I may mention what was said to me by a lady several years ago whom I recommended to take them for the relief of calculous irritation of the kidneys:—"I have been at Vichy," she said every year for six years, and in all that time I did not gain half the benefit which I have derived from the use of these waters for six weeks."

There are two principal springs from which the Saline Chalybeate Waters are obtained—the one which rises in the Royal Chalybeate Spa Grounds, called the 'Muspratt Chalybeate,' and that in the

Montpellier Gardens. There is a very large, and during the last 40 years, an increasing number of cases, in which the tone and powers of the system are greatly below the standard of health—cases which are characterised by abdominal fulness, general venous turgescence, a deficiency of red globules in the blood, and a depressed condition of the nervous centres. Here it is that these waters are found so useful. Being both aperient, diuretic, and Chalybeate, their remedial action is threefold; they act powerfully on the bowels, and in this way help to clear out the liver, and to unload the portal system; by their action upon the kidneys they remove much of what—if not removed—is a source of poison to the system, while by the iron which they contain they tend directly to improve the character of the blood, and to build up the tone of the system.

The Pure Chalybeate Waters only contain iron in combination with carbonic acid gas; they are most valuable in cases where pure chalybeates are required, but it is necessary that they should be taken with much caution, for they tend to stimulate the circulating system, and to check the various excretions, with the exception of that perhaps from the kidneys.”

DR. OLIVER says—

“The Clinical application of the Chloride of Iron water turns mainly on its remarkable blood and tissue restoring properties. As a helper to the re-construction of partially broken down tissues, and to the constructive forces when languid or enfeebled during the period of growth or development, as a toner of the loosely-built, and imperfectly built and imperfectly consolidated elements of the organism; and as a renovator of the blood—when exhausted of its iron and saline constituents, either from imperfect assimilation or from undue expenditure of them—experience proves this water to surpass, as a rule, any pharmaceutical preparation hitherto devised by physicians to fulfil these important indications.”

The late DR. RUSSELL, J.P., says—

“High as is the reputation of Harrogate for the bracing quality of its air, the generally prevailing low death rate, and its almost complete exemption from epidemic forms of disease, this is materially enhanced by the number and nature of its medicinal springs. Indeed

there is not to be found in the world so truly singular a combination of medicinal waters. It is pre-eminently adapted for the treatment of cutaneous diseases, for diseases connected with the liver, and for gout and rheumatism.

Dr. G. W. R. P. PIGGOTT, formerly of Harrogate, writing of the Mild Sulphur Waters, says—

“We use them extensively in rheumatism, dyspepsia, gout, diarrhoea, incipient consumption, and disorders of the skin, kidneys, and liver.” Speaking of the Kissingen (Montpellier) he says:—“The chief recommendation which this water possesses consists in its possessing energetic alterative salts, combined with steel, without those cathartic salts which distinguish the waters of Cheltenham, Leamington, and Scarbro.”

The late DR. HUNTER, of Leeds, says—

“The Sulphur Water speedily and safely carries off the effects of intemperance in those who, having spent the winter and spring in festivity, resort to Harrogate with their systems loaded with impurities from excess at the table, and whose stomachs are debilitated by these and similar causes. Its use is acknowledged by those predisposed to dropsy.

The late MR. ALFRED SMITH, surgeon to the Ripon Dispensary, writing on the Strong Sulphur Water of Harrogate, says—

“It is highly beneficial in almost all diseases arising from plethora, or an overloaded stomach; and those confined in large towns, seldom taking exercise, living freely, and breathing a tainted atmosphere, often find a periodical visit to Harrogate an almost indispensable condition of their maintaining a tolerable state of health. In cases of an apoplectic tendency, evinced by the usual symptoms of a determination of blood to the head (such as giddiness, headaches, ringing in the ears, drowsiness, &c.) the sulphur water, if early had recourse to, will be found highly useful.”



## THE ROYAL BATHS AND BATHING FACILITIES AT HARROGATE.

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**F**OR several years past the great aim of the Harrogate Corporation has been to place the town in the very forefront of European watering places; and if they have erred at all it has been in spending too lavishly, and marching too rapidly.

Noting the attention paid to the administration of medicinal waters on the continent, they, in concert with the medical profession, constructed the Royal Baths opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the 23rd July, 1897. The first cost of this establishment was about £120,000, and it is not at all too much to say that it is the most up-to-date bathing establishment in the world. The very latest ideas, inventions and improvements were adopted in the construction of these baths, and provision was made for the application of the waters to all manner of diseases and constitutions, in the most effective and agreeable manner. Besides the ordinary Turkish and Russian baths, douche baths, with or without massage (for which thoroughly trained rubbers are employed), there are baths for certain special forms of disease, and baths of almost every conceivable kind all coupled with the best and most convenient adjuncts. Perhaps the most costly and wonderful are what are termed the Special Baths, built on the lines of the special baths at Aix.

Dr. Myrtle writing on this subject says—

“And now let me inform your English, Irish and Scotch readers that since the special baths at Aix have been so cracked up, Bath,



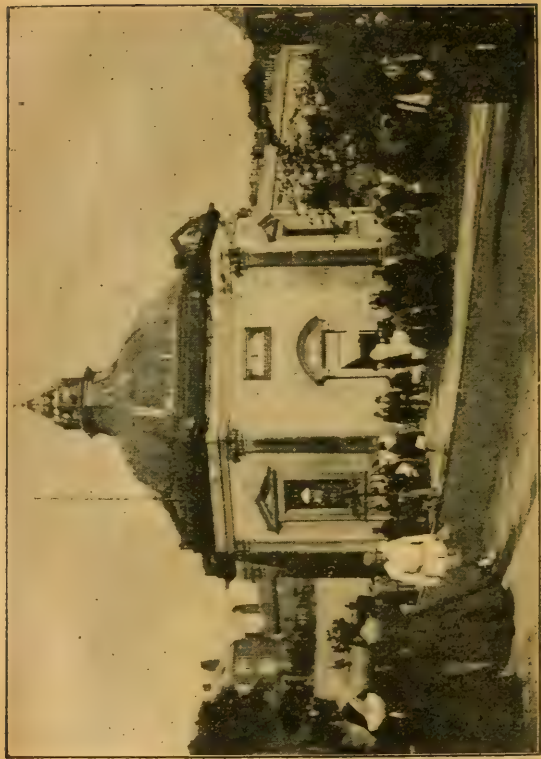
has taken to the very same mode of applying its powerful water ; and Harrogate has erected special baths on the self-same lines, but even more perfect and varied. What is called the Aix-les-Bains Douche Bath Room I shall briefly describe. Floors and walls are tiled, the latter twelve feet high ; above that the space is open to the roof, which is thirty three feet above the floor, and communicates with a chamber of 50,000 cubic feet to ensure thorough ventilation and instantaneous dispersion of fumes and vapour. In one corner there is the needle-bath, with shower, wave, ascending, descending and spinal douche. The floor of the bath is moveable, and worked by hydraulic lift, so that a short person is raised, a tall lowered to the proper height. In another corner you have a wooden frame, perforated (something like an Ilkley couch), with head-rest. This is for treatment by massage. During the process, jets of sulphur water, at any temperature, can play on the part whilst the hands of the rubber are at work. In another there is a local bath for the application of dry or moist air, medicated or otherwise for any part of the body—even the face can be dealt with specially, respiration being carried on during the time by a simple arrangement. In a third there is the ordinary length bath, where any kind of douche can be brought to bear on any part whilst the whole body is immersed. Above the mixing chamber there is a thermometer, and attached to that an electric bell. Should the temperature of the water rise to 107 deg., the bell rings so that the attendant is at once made aware of the fact.”

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### THE VICTORIA BATHS.

The Victoria Bathing Establishment is a handsome pile reaching from Cheltenham Square to Promenade Terrace. It is the property of the ratepayers, and cost them upwards of £30,000. There are numerous bath rooms and waiting rooms, manager's house, &c. The establishment is fitted and furnished in first-class style. The railway ticket system is in operation, as well as the latest and best methods of heating, drying, &c.





**THE OLD SULPHUR WELL, HARROGATE,**

ON A MORNING DURING THE SEASON.

Strong Sulphur baths, mild sulphur baths, hot sulphur sitz baths, sulphur hip baths, vapour baths with showers; fresh water baths, ascending or descending douche, needle baths, shower baths, can be had during the summer months from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. on week-days; from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays; and during the winter months from 10 a.m.

Sulphur Water is supplied to these mammoth bathing establishments from 34 springs, viz:—from 21 sulphur wells in the Bog Field, five under the Royal Pump Room, and eight on the Victoria Baths estate. At the west end of the Victoria Baths, hidden out of sight under what appears to be garden ground, are capacious reservoirs for storing the sulphur water, which is conveyed in glass tubes from the springs we have named.

Altogether the Corporation have constructed 22 reservoirs, so that now Harrogate possesses storage for 660,000 gallons of sulphur water; and most of the Winter flow is conserved for supplying the Baths during the Summer months.

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### THE STARBECK BATHS.

There is an important bathing establishment at Starbeck called the “Prince of Wales Baths.” It includes a splendid swimming bath, as well as the ordinary medicinal water baths.

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### HARROGATE AS A WINTER RESORT.

DR. RUSSELL says—

There is an erroneous impression abroad that the treatment which can be obtained at Harrogate is only suitable during the summer months. The waters are as potent in

winter as in summer, and in suitably selected cases, a sojourn even in the depth of winter may be followed by the very best results. True, there are cases which should not be treated at Harrogate during the colder months, but these cases are of such a nature that nothing but a high temperature would suit them under any circumstances. The winter months are not exceptionally severe, and a comparison of the variations of temperature which occur from October to May with the temperature of other health resorts, places Harrogate in a most favourable position among watering places, the location of which is much farther south. It is also a place peculiarly adapted to those who suffer from jaded brain and insomnia, for there is an exhilarating effect in the atmosphere which soothes an over-taxed nervous system, and gradually superinduces sleep without there being any need for having recourse to sedatives, which are often injurious, and so apt to be abused.







The Victoria Baths.



The Old Sulphur Well.

### DRINKING THE WATERS.—

#### THE PUMP ROOMS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, &c.

**A**S to drinking, visitors cannot be too frequently reminded that the Harrogate waters must be taken with the greatest caution. Invalids should always apply to a local medical man before patronising the wells. Very

serious consequences may result if the stranger follows the example of "trippers" we frequently see, who foolishly drink at several springs, and thus mix the potent waters.

If a mere aperient action be required, the visitor may try two glasses of Sulphur Water before breakfast (or two glasses and a half, according to the constitution of the individual), at intervals of five or ten minutes. But he must remember that it may very soon operate after the last glass has been swallowed, although moderate exercise may often be continued for half-an-hour or more.

For profounder and more permanent objects, smaller draughts are given at wider intervals throughout the day. By this means, time and opportunity are afforded for absorption, the system becomes more or less charged with their ingredients, and thus their alterative effects and specific action are produced.

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#### THE ROYAL PUMP ROOM.—THE STRONG SULPHUR WATER, &c.

The Strong Sulphur Water is the Harrogate water *par excellence*, and the Royal Pump Room, or old Sulphur Well, the grand rendezvous for visitors. The building is situated at the bottom of the low Harrogate valley, close by the Crown Hotel and Royal Parade. The Sulphur Water was at one time dispensed from a capacious stone basin, like those to be seen at the Tewit and John's Wells; and the Sulphur well was covered by the very dome that covers the Tewit now-a-days; only it was open on all sides between supporting columns. There were two or three stone tables around, and it was approached by a very steep path from near the old Crown Hotel.

The water, which seems to have been free to all, was served by a number of well-women, armed with long horn ladles and pitchers of hot water, so that those who preferred, had it "half-and-half," like their whisky. Some of the principal hotel-keepers sent servants to the Well to attend to their own visitors.

The favourite well-woman at that day was one named Betty Lupton. On Queen Victoria's coronation day, Betty was crowned Queen of the Well. Amidst great rejoicing, she was carried shoulder high round the Well, and escorted to the Royal Spa room, where, in gay robes and crown, she sat enthroned in mock state, with a sceptre in her hand, until old and young, grave and gay marched merrily by and pretended to pay obeisance to her. Betty Lupton had a long reign as Queen of the Well, and the following lines were written in reference to that celebrated sovereign:—

“ As Satan was flying o’er Harrogate Well,  
His senses were charmed with the heat and the smell;  
Says he, ‘ I don’t know in what region I roam,  
But I guess from the smell that I’m not far from home,’  
When old Betty called after him—‘ Satan, I say!  
You seem mighty pleased with your journey to-day;  
Pray stay till I’ve done and we’ll both go together,  
For I’m heartily tired of this changeable weather.’  
But Satan well knew if for Betty he stayed,  
His going back home would long be delayed;  
For Harrogate waters such wonders can do,  
That the Devil himself is oft robbed of his due.”

In 1852 the late I. T. Shutt, Esq., designed and erected the present pump room, at a cost of £1,900. During 1869-70 it was considerably improved, stained glass windows being placed in two of the recesses. The principal window is a memorial of the Sir William Slingsby to

whom we referred in our opening pages, and of Sir Charles Slingsby, who lost his life in the hunting catastrophe at Newby Ferry. It consists of one very beautiful centre-piece and two side lights. The large centre-piece represents "The troubling of the waters at the pool of Siloam." The whole scene as described in the 5th chapter of St. John is very faithfully and clearly depicted, and forms a very beautiful and appropriate picture. At the foot is the following inscription—"For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the water."—John 5th c., 4th v. The design rests upon a base of dolphins, the spaces at the top and bottom being filled in with water lillies, bulrushes, &c.; and the whole surrounded by a richly ornamented border. The side light on the left contains the arms of Sir W. Slingsby, and that on the right those of Sir C. Slingsby, Bart., chastely finished, and on mauve grounds.

There are five Sulphur Springs in the basement of the Pump Room; and the Alexandra (Chalybeate) and the Magnesia waters are conveyed there from the Bog Field. The waters are brought to the table through the medium of a most valuable apparatus called a Therma, invented by R. H. DAVIS, Esq., Chemist, of Harrogate. By this invention the water is heated and yet served with all its original virtues unimpaired and uncontaminated by contact with iron or the like, the tubes through which it passes being of glass. There is a pump outside the well, where Sulphur Water may be obtained free.

The Sulphur Well, and water drinking there, have always been fruitful themes for poets and humorists to dilate upon. Here the water bibbers of every rank and station congregate at early morning to take their prescribed doses;



and certainly it is exceedingly amusing to see one after another, advance like martyrs to taste and smell the nauseous, though life-giving fluid, and then with many a shrug and shake gulp down the particular quantity which the disciples of Esculapius deem sufficient to purge and revivify the system.

Benjamin Blunderhead's Poetical Account of a Season at Harrogate contains the following description of the Sulphur water and the company who patronise it :—

“Of rotten eggs, brimstone and salts make a hash,  
And t’will form something like this delectable mash,  
Nothing else in this world, I will wager a pasty,  
So good in effect ever tasted so nasty ;  
Nor does the whole kingdom afford, I am sure,  
One scene like this well for a caricature.  
All ages and sexes, all ranks and degree,  
All forms and all sizes distorted you see ;  
Some grinning, some splutt’ring, some pulling wry faces :—  
In short, ’tis a mart for all sort of grimaces.  
But all you conceive—of age, infancy, youth—  
In contortion and whim must fall short of the truth.  
One screws up his lips like the mouth of a purse,  
While his neighbour’s fierce grin gives the threat of a curse ;  
And a third, gasping, begs, with his eyes turned to heaven,  
That his stomach will keep what so lately was given :—  
But feeling the rebel will spurn at his prayer,  
Throws the rest of his bumper away in despair.

Now turn my dear mother with me and survey  
This company blended of grave and of gay ;  
See Alderman Gobble and Councillor Puffing,  
Who came to this well as a penance for stuffing ;  
And poor Captain Brandylove come to recruit,  
Swears the Cognac grape was the forbidden fruit.  
Here gentlemen jockeys, who ride into fevers,  
And surfeits obtain for their noble endeavours,

Such as Timothy Twigem, Esquire, of our town,  
 And my Lord Splatterdashit, that peer of renown,  
 And Sir Gilbert O'Fetlock, with coach driving coat,  
 With many more whips of distinction and note,  
 Come swarming around just to take off their glasses,  
 Make matches for horses, and bets upon asses.

But here comes a group whose deplorable faces  
 E'en Surfeit himself would illumine with graces.—  
 See poor Major Liverless, come from Bombay,  
 To send his sharp bile and black jaundice away ;  
 And Gripe, the Contractor, who ruined his health,  
 While he sold (silly booby) his conscience for wealth ;  
 For Ascarides every physician will tell,  
 There's no medicine on earth like the Harrogate Well ;  
 But the worm which gnaws Gripe will ne'er yield to its  
 'Tis lodged in the heart an indelible fixture : [mixture  
 But a truce to my preaching—who makes his approach  
 In such dashing array and so splendid a coach ?  
 'Tis the great Dr. Solomon, stooping to take  
 A dose of this water by way of a freak ;  
 Tho' all the world knows that his own balmy bottle,  
 (More warm to the heart, and more sweet to the throttle),  
 Not only cures patients, but makes 'em so merry,  
 One spoonful is worth a whole bottle of sherry."

A local poetess who wrote under the *nom de plume* of  
 "Ephziba," (the late Mrs. Howell) gave us permission to  
 insert the following

"INVITATION TO THE OLD SULPHUR WELL."

"Come from the town so dusky grown,  
 The narrow streets and alleys ;  
 From snug retreats and country seats,  
 The mountains and the valleys.  
 Come lords of soil and sons of toil,  
 Leave the gay city's strife ;  
 Drink of my spring, 'twill surely bring  
 Fresh vigour, health, and life.

I make no boast of drink for toasts  
 Which have your praises won ;  
 But I declare I oft repair  
 The mischiefs those have done.  
 Lay down the pen, ye busy men,  
 Escape from cankering care,  
 I'll cool your brains, and clear your veins  
 And give you purest air.  
 Come lady fair, with languid air,  
 List ! for I tell the truth,  
 Drink of this cup, 'twill cheer you up,  
 And e'en renew your youth.  
 But do not sip with dainty lip  
 That renovating draught ;  
 Forbid your nose to scent the dose,  
 Until you have it quaffed.  
 'Tis like the pool, so clear and cool,  
 Of which we read of yore,  
 When stirred had been by One unseen  
 Dispensed a healing power."

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#### HARLOW CAR, BILTON AND BECKWITH PURE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There are four springs of pure Alkaline Sulphur Water, and a capital suite of baths at Harlow Car, about one mile and three quarters from Harrogate—westward.

There is a very ancient spring of pure Sulphur Water in Bilton Park, mentioned by Dr. Deane in 1626.

In 1881, Dr. Oliver, of Harrogate, noticed numerous issues of Sulphur Water in the beds of the Crimble Beck, and of the stream which joins it near Hole House. One of these by the side of the brook near Low House, when isolated from surface water was found to yield at least nine

gallons of beautifully transparent and well aerated sulphur water in the hour. Mr. Davis kindly furnished the doctor with an analysis, which he said placed on record "one of the available medicinal resources of Harrogate hitherto unrecognised."

Dr. Oliver says all the above are "Pure Alkaline Sulphur Waters, comparable to many of the celebrated Sulphur Spas abroad."

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ANALYSIS OF THE OLD SULPHUR WELL, BY  
T. E. THORPE, ESQ., Ph. D., F.R.S.

			In 1000 grams. grams.	In 1 gallon grains.
Barium Chloride	...	...	0.09277	6.566
Strontium Chloride	...	...	traces	traces
Calcium Chloride	...	...	0.61649	43.635
Calcium Fluoride	...	...	traces	traces
Calcium Phosphate	...	...	traces	traces
Magnesium Chloride	...	...	0.68212	48.281
Potassium Chloride	...	...	0.13535	9.592
Lithium Chloride	...	...	0.01064	0.753
Ammonium Chloride	...	...	0.01457	1.031
Sodium Chloride	...	...	12.62657	893.670
Sodium Sulphhydrate	...	...	0.07369	5.215
Magnesium Bromide	...	...	0.03226	2.283
Magnesium Iodide	...	...	0.00160	0.113
Calcium Carbonate	...	...	0.42061	29.768
Magnesium Carbonate	...	...	0.08410	5.953
Silica	...	...	0.00991	0.701
Alumina and Organic matter	...	...	traces	traces
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			14.80086	1047.561

# ANALYSIS OF FERRUGINOUS WATERS BROUGHT TO THE ROYAL PUMP ROOM.

Analysed by R. Hayton Davis, Esq., F.C.S.

			Alexandra Chalybeate		Pure Chalybeate
Specific gravity	...	...	5.800	...	1.349
Reaction	...	...	alkaline	...	slightly al.
Saline Constituents in the Gallon in Grains.					
Carbonate Iron	...	...	5.800	...	1.349
„ Manganese	...	...	trace	...	trace
„ Lime	...	...	13.762	...	2.932
„ Magnesia	...	...	5.785	...	1.831
„ Potassa	...	...		...	.044
„ Sodium	...	...		...	.174
Sulphate Lime	...	...	9.097	...	.787
Chloride Magnesium	...	...	4.735	...	
„ Lithium	...	...	trace	...	faint trace
„ Potassa	...	...	1.130	...	.253
„ Sodium	...	...	176.370	...	1.290
Iodide Sodium...	...	...	trace	...	
Bromide Sodium	...	...	trace	...	
Fluoride Calcium	...	...	trace	...	
Ammonia	...	...	trace	...	trace
Silica	...	...	.675	...	.740
Organic Matter	...	...	1.450	...	.350
Total	...	...	218.804	...	9.750
Cubic Inches of Gases in the Gallon of Water.					
Carbonic Acid...	...	...	17.04	...	6.55
Carburetted Hydrogen	...	...		...	
Oxygen	...	...	.31	...	2.01
Nitrogen	...	...	8.98	...	16.25
Total	...	...	26.33	...	24.81



## THE MONTELLIER SPRINGS,

consisting of Strong Sulphur Water, Mild Sulphur, and the "Harrogate Kissengen" Saline Chalybeate, are dispensed in the Royal Bath's Garden.

## ANALYSIS OF THE

"KISSENGEN" SALINE CHALYBEATE SPRING,

BY PROFESSOR ATTFIELD, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Quantities in grains in one gallon :—

Chloride of Potassium	...	...	21·425
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	674·598
Chloride of Ammonium	...	...	·439
Sulphate of Barium	...	...	·500
Carbonate of Barium	...	...	2·136
Chloride of Strontium	...	...	·887
Chloride of Calcium	...	...	87·337
Carbonate of Calcium	...	...	8·858
Chloride of Magnesium	...	...	65·321
Carbonate of Iron	...	...	9·590
Silica...	...	...	3·570
<hr/>			
			874·740

With the chlorides are associated traces of bromides and iodides, and a trace of lithium is present. The barium is shown partly as sulphate, partly as carbonate, but the whole is in perfect solution, for both compounds are soluble in saline waters containing carbonic acid gas.

## THE STARBECK SPRINGS.

There are three most important springs at Starbeck, about a mile and a half from Harrogate. One is a Chalybeate water, and the others are mild Sulphur springs. Mr. Davis, Prof. Wigner, and Mr. Fairley, referring to the latter state that the presence of alkaline carbonates renders them remarkably soft and pleasant to the skin, while the sulphur in combination gives a medicinal quality of a very high order. Two of these springs, a Chalybeate and a Mild Sulphur spring, were known 200 years ago. They were then celebrated as the "Knaresbro' Spaws."

ANALYSIS OF THE STARBECK MILD SULPHUR WATER,  
BY THOMAS FAIRLEY, ESQ., F.R.S.E., F.I.C.

Saline constituents in grains per gallon :—

Carbonate of Lime	...	...	...	10·01
Carbonate of Magnesia	...	...	...	3·51
Carbonate of Potash	...	...	...	0·65
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	14·47
Sulphate of Lime	...	...	...	1·88
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	116·44
Sulphide of Sodium	...	...	...	1·36
Chloride of Lithium	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Barium	...	...	...	trace
Bromides and Iodides	...	...	...	traces
Silica, &c.	...	...	...	3·27

Total in grains... 151·59

It contains of Chlorine	70·57 grains per gal.	•
Sodium of Sulphydrate	0·98	„
or		
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	0·298	„
Ammonia	0·075	„
Organic Ammonia	0·007	„

## THE BOG FIELD AND ITS SPRINGS.

The Bog Field is one of the most remarkable spots in Harrogate. Within a space of some three or four acres there are no less than 32 springs of mineral waters, 24 of them being sulphur, fit only for bathing purposes, and eight chalybeate, for drinking. All have been analysed, classified, enclosed, and covered in. The principal Magnesia Well is situated in this field. At the head of the Valley Gardens there is a handsome Pump Room, where this water is dispensed in the orthodox style. Nothing in Harrogate astonishes the stranger so much as this marvellous meeting of waters in Bog Field; and possibly there is no other spot in the world where such a number and such a variety of mineral springs can be seen side by side—often within two or three yards of each other. Nor is it certain that we have yet discovered all the wealth of this matchless field, for in 1870, when excavations were being made in the Bog Field, a valuable Alum Well came to light. It seems this well was noticed in 1733 by Dr. Short, of Sheffield, and again in 1791 by Dr. Garnett, a physician of Harrogate. But from that date until 1870 it was altogether forgotten. Proper steps have been taken to preserve the water; it has been analysed by Mr. Davis and conveyed to the Royal Pump Room.

## THE TEWIT WELL

contains the first spring tapped in Harrogate. It is a strong chalybeate water, known to have effected many most remarkable cures (see appendix to this work by Dr. Piggott.) It is situated near the Leeds turnpike road, to the south-west corner of South Park, under a neat cupola

supported by stone pillars. It was discovered by Sir W. Slingsby, about the year 1620. The exact date is unknown, but it is certain that he discovered it after he had done the "grand tour," and that it had long been celebrated when Dr. Deane wrote his *Spandarine Anglica*, in 1626; it was originally called the "Sweet Spa" or "Vitrioline Well," then the "English Spa." Subsequently it became known as the "Knaresborough Chalybeate Water,"—Knaresbro' being the only place of note near.

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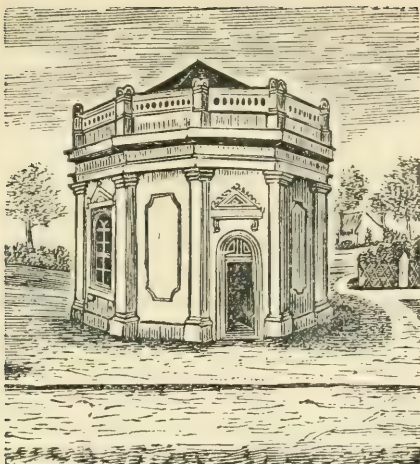
### THE JOHN'S WELL,

formerly called the Old Spa, and discovered by Dr. Stanhope in 1631, is about a quarter-of-a-mile from the Tewit Well, near the south-east corner of South Park, and close to the Harrogate and Wetherby turnpike road. It was formerly enclosed in a small octagonal building, erected by Lord Chancellor Loughborough in 1796; but that building has been removed, and a more capacious one raised in its stead. The water is a mild chalybeate.

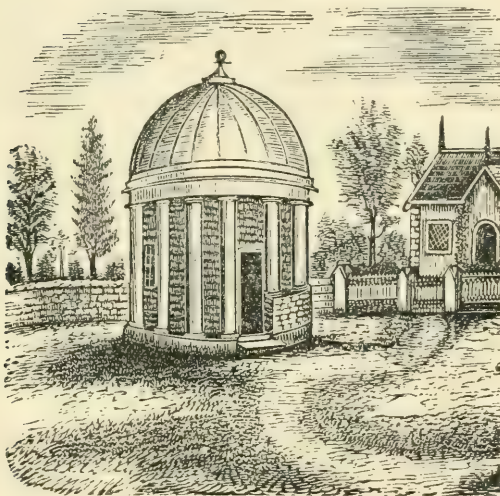
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### THE BOGS VALLEY GARDENS.

Several years ago the Corporation purchased the rustic valley between the Sulphur Well and the Bog Field, and there formed public walks, gardens, sanitary accommodation, &c., to still further meet the requirements of bathers and water bibbers. The new works cost upwards of £10,000, and are greatly appreciated by the visitors,—who are admitted free. At the head of the gardens is a beautiful new Pump-room for dispensing the Magnesia and other waters.



St. John's Well.



Tewit Well.

*(From old Engravings).*



THE ROYAL CHALYBEATE SPA, CONCERT ROOM,  
AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

“The boast of Harrogate,” some one has said “is the Royal Chalybeate Spa, Promenade and Concert Room, an establishment in many respects worthy of the place and the invaluable mineral waters it contains.” It is situated at the bottom of Parliament Street, and belongs to the town. Many of the public amusements of the season are provided at this establishment, and as a rule the manager caters for the public in a spirited manner. The Concert Room is an elegant structure, 125 feet long, by 40 feet wide, lighted by large ornamental windows, and richly decorated. The stage is 40 feet long by 25 feet deep. In this fine room concerts and entertainments of a novel, amusing and varied character are given nightly during the season, and the *elite*, of visitors gather. Along the side of the Concert Room there is a grand crystal Colonnade, and a spacious octagonal Pump Room, also of glass and iron. The Pump Room is surmounted by a tower and spire. Beyond it are Retiring Rooms. The Colonnade forms an elegant and convenient promenade for visitors, especially acceptable during wet weather. Two Chalybeate waters, the Carbonate of Iron, and the celebrated Dr. Muspratt Chalybeate, or Chloride of Iron water are dispensed in the Pump Room.

At the rear of the Concert Room is a Piazza, 35 feet long and 12 feet wide, a Refreshment Room, Smoking Room, &c., being provided close by.

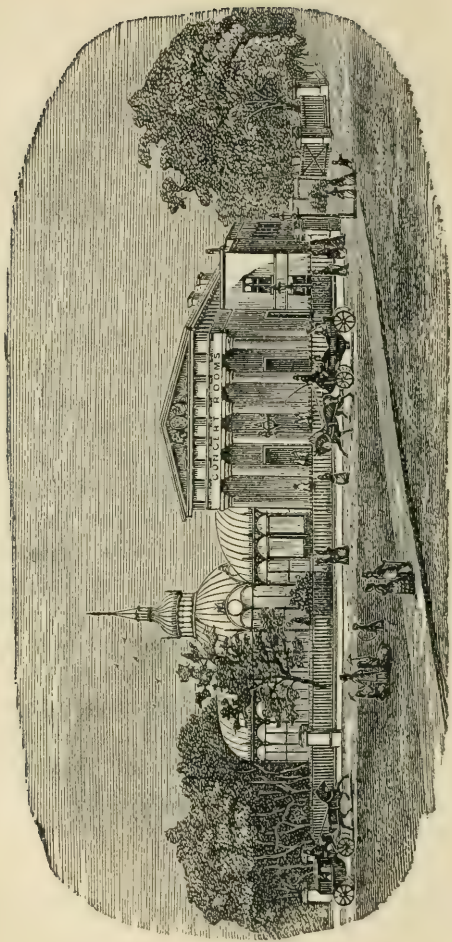
The grounds cover about seven acres. They are traversed by winding walks, and studded with plants and flowers of every hue—England’s chosen emblem the rose, being a re-

markable feature. Borders, rich in gems of Flora's kingdom are laid out, and smooth grass plots are provided for croquet, bowls, tennis, &c. There are embowered paths and shady avenues,—“lover's walks”—for visitors seeking sequestered spots. Secluded seats are to be found where the student or the contemplative may seek refuge from the noise of his more gay companions and the tedium of eternal conversation,” or where the tired invalid may rest and still drink in the health-giving breeze and the perfume of flowers. Here, besides Scotch firs and beeches, there are one or two fine specimens of the horse-chestnut tree, beneath whose shade seats are placed. These beautiful trees bow their fair heads over the seats and effectually shade them from the sun's darts and screen them from the passer-by. In these leafy arbours doubtless many an interesting tableau has been enacted, and under their spreading branches the secret of Widow Jointurewell's visit to Harrogate, and Count Oldswell's engagement to Miss Blooming has been disclosed. The terrace promenade is a remarkable feature in these grounds. Reaching from the Concert Room to the heart of the grounds, elevated three or four yards above the rest of the scenery, bounded by greensward and an avenue of beech trees, intersected by circles, borders, &c., and flanking the trim garden, it forms a most elegant and agreeable promenade. Here, too, there is a Lake, an acre in extent, on the site of the old Skating Rink; and a neat Pavillion for open air concerts.

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#### THE ROYAL BATH HOSPITAL AND CONVALESCENT HOME.

The Bath Hospital stands at the head of the charitable institutions of Harrogate. It was founded in 1824, for the



Royal Spa.

accommodation of poor people residing at a distance, who are afflicted with any disease for which the Harrogate waters are remedial agents. In 1889 a handsome new Hospital and a Convalescent Home were constructed at a cost of £30,000. They were opened in July, by the late Prince Albert Victor. Together they accommodate 125 patients, and are supported by annual subscriptions and donations.

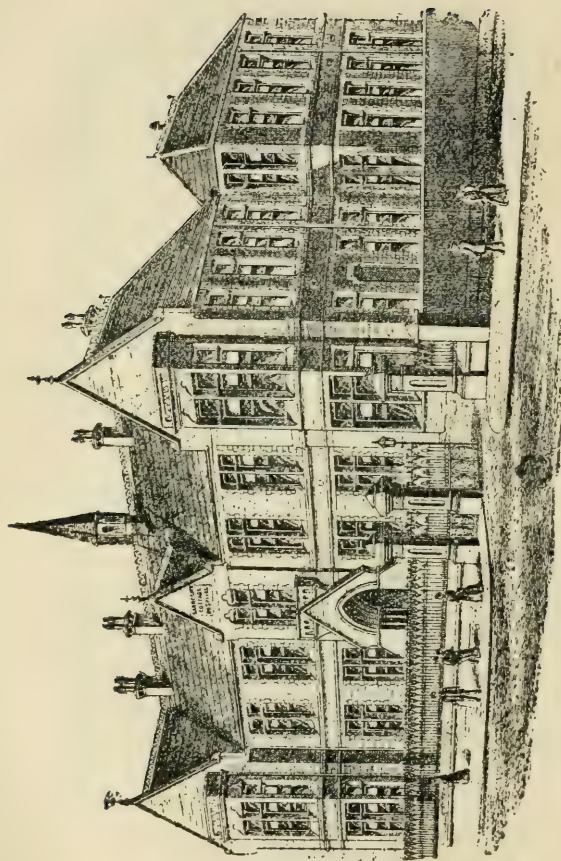
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### THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL

is a fine pile, erected in Avenue Road, near Tower Street. 700 or 800 patients are annually treated here for a variety of medical and surgical diseases, fractures and amputations. The hospital is available for poor people, domestic servants, &c., residing in Harrogate, Knaresbrough, and the immediate vicinity.

### VOLTA HOUSE ELECTROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

for the Electro-Medical treatment of chronic diseases, is situated at 1, Mayfield Grove, bottom of Station Parade. It is conducted by Mr. William Hardy. The baths are all of porcelain—Rufford's patent—and the necessary fittings are of the newest and most approved construction; everything necessary for the comfort, convenience, and safety of the bather apparently being provided. Mr. Hardy has a high reputation as an electrician. The electro-chemical bath is a noteworthy feature of his establishment; whilst a combined system, the result of many years' experience, is also in successful operation.



Cottage Hospital



## GENERAL INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

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### HACKNEY CARRIAGES, &c.

**T**HE public Cab Stands are opposite the Post Office, and the Queen Hotel, High Harrogate ; the Prince of Wales, the Alexandra, and the Montpellier Hotels, near the Concert Rooms and Railway Station, Low Harrogate.

The Harrogate Corporation have fixed the following rates and fares for hackney coaches and other conveyances licensed to ply for hire in Harrogate from seven o'clock in the morning to eleven at night.

Conveyances may be hired by distance or by time. If by distance :— For a hackney coach or carriage drawn by one horse conveying not more than two persons, and not exceeding one mile in distance, 1s. ; for every additional half-mile or portion thereof, 6d. For a hackney coach or carriage drawn by one horse, conveying more than two persons, and not exceeding four persons, and not exceeding one mile in distance, 1s. 6d. ; if five persons, 2s. ; for every additional half-mile or portion thereof, 9d. For a hackney coach or carriage drawn by two horses, one fare and a half.

Provided always that for any such hackney coach or other carriage ordered at a given time and kept waiting or stopped during the journey by the hirer more than ten minutes, one fare and a half may be charged. If kept waiting or delayed as aforesaid more than half-an-hour, the charge shall be by time. In calculating the distance, the distance travelled shall be computed from the stand or place where the fare is taken up.

If hired by time, the rate or fare for any licensed hackney coach or other carriage drawn by one horse, and containing not more than four persons, shall be 3s. per hour, and containing more than four persons it shall be 3s. 6d. per hour ; if drawn by two horses 5s. per hour.

The Hackney Carriage Bye-Laws state that :—

Every hackney coach or carriage drawn by one horse shall be driven at a speed of not less than five miles an hour ; if by two horses at not less than seven miles an hour, unless requested by the hirer to drive more slowly or to make stoppages.

LUGGAGE.—A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried in or upon the carriage, without any additional charge. But when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney carriage, with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a sum of twopence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid.

### CAB FARES FROM THE HARROGATE STATION TO HOTELS, &c.

The legal fare from the Harrogate Railway Station to any one of the following places is 1s. for two persons ; 1s. 6d. for three or four persons ; 2s. for five persons :—

Adelphi hotel, Cold Bath Road ; Alexandra hotel, Prospect place ; Clarendon hotel, West Park ; Commercial hotel, West Park ; Crown hotel, near Royal parade, Low Harrogate ; Devonshire hotel, Devonshire place ; Empress hotel, Church square ; County hotel, High Harrogate ; Granby hotel, High Harrogate ; George hotel, Ripon road ; North Eastern hotel, top of James street ; Prince of Wales, hotel, York place ; Prospect hotel, Prospect place ; Queen hotel, High Harrogate ; Royal hotel, York place ; Somerset hotel, Parliament street ; Wellington hotel, Cold Bath road ; White Hart hotel, Low Harrogate ; Beechwood Hydropathic, Cold Bath road ; Connaught, Hydropathic, Cold Bath road ; Harrogate Hydropathic, Swan lane ; Binns' Hotel, Cold Bath road ; Bath Hospital, Cornwall road ; Cottage Hospital, Avenue road ; Montpellier Baths ; Post Office, James street ; Royal Pump Room ; Royal Spa Concert Room ; Victoria Baths.

The legal fares are the same to

Alexandra Park ; Beech grove ; Chapel street ; Cheltenham mount and parade ; Esplanade ; Granby terrace ; Park parade ; Prospect place ; Regent parade ; Ripon road ; Station parade.

A reasonable quantity of luggage must be allowed. When there are more than two persons inside 2d. may be charged for every package carried outside.

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### BANKS.

There are four banks in Harrogate:—The Bradford Old Bank, Limited, (late Harrison and Co.'s), James Street. Manager for Harrogate, Mr. W. Gilmour. London Agents, Lloyds, Barnett and Bosanquet.

The Knaresbro' and Claro Banking Company, Cambridge Crescent, top of Parliament Street. Manager for Harrogate, Mr. W. Hill. London Agents, Lloyds, Barnett and Bosanquet.

The York City and County Bank, Limited, James Street, Manager for Harrogate, Mr. Inman. London Agents, Lloyds, Barnett and Bosanquett.

The Yorkshire Banking Company, Cambridge Crescent. Manager for Harrogate, Mr. J. E. Stead.

They are open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 12 a.m.

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### POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post Office is situated in Cambridge Road. Mr. Johnson is the Postmaster. There are branch offices at Mr. Dobson's, 26, Park Parade, High Harrogate; Mr. Horner's, 9, Royal Parade, Low Harrogate; Mr. Armon's, Denmark Street; Mr. Weightman's, Mayfield Grove; Mr. Wilkinson's, Cold Bath Road; Mrs. Earle's Gladstone Street, and at Mr. John Lupton's, Little Wonder.

# OUTWARD MAILS.

DESPATCHES.				DESPATCHES.—(Continued).			
REGISTRATION.—Letters can be registered with an additional fee of 4d. up to the hour of closing the Letter Box.				REGISTRATION.—Letters can be registered with an additional fee of 4d. up to the hour of closing the Letter Box.			
Latest Hour of Posting		Latest Hour of Posting		Latest Hour of Posting		Latest Hour of Posting	
Letters	Letters can be registered until	Letters	Letters can be registered until	Letters	Letters can be registered until	Letters	Letters can be registered until
WEEK DAYS.				WEEK DAYS.—(Continued).			
To:—	a.m.	p.m. over-night.	p.m. over-night.	To:—	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
*Knaresbro', Ripon ...	5 0	9 0	9 0	*London, The South, West, South West, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Stockton ...	2 0	1 45	—
*Ireland (Day Mail), Leeds ...	6 5	9 0	9 0	*Leeds, Ripon ...	2 0	1 45	2 0
*Local Rural District ...	6 5	9 0	9 0	*Leeds ...	3 50	3 35	3 50
*Town Delivery ..	6 30	9 0	9 0	*Bradford, Knaresbrough... ..	4 0	3 45	4 0
*York ...	8 10	a.m.	a.m.	*Town Delivery, Local Rural District ...	4 30	4 15	4 30
*London, The South, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester ...	8 20	8 5	8 20	York ...	5 35	5 20	—
*Town Delivery, (1st June to 18th October only)	9 15	9 0	9 15	*Ripon ...	6 0	5 45	6 0
*Leeds ...	10 5	9 50	—	*Town Delivery ...	6 30	6 15	6 30
*York, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	10 55	10 40	—	Ireland (Night Mail) ...	6 30	6 15	6 30
*Ripon ...	11 10	10 55	11 10	Ireland (Night Mail) [1st July to 30th Sept. only] ...	6 50	6 35	6 50
*Leeds, Southport ...	11 20	11 5	11 20	York ...	7 15	7 0	7 15
*Knaresbrough ...	11 30	11 15	11 30	GENERAL NIGHT MAIL TO ALL PARTS ...	7 40	7 25	7 40
				(With extra halfpenny stamp)	8 0	8 0	8 0
				Leeds ...	8 45	8 30	8 45

*London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Hull ...		noon.	12 0	11 45	—	SUPPLEMENTARY NIGHT MAIL TO ALL PARTS ...			9 25	9 0	9 0
*Town Delivery, Starbeck		...	12 0	11 45	noon	SUNDAYS.			p.m. over night.		
*Bradford ...		...	12 0	11 45	12 0						
*Scotland, North, York ...		...	p.m. 12 40	p.m. 12 25	—	Knaresbrough, Ripon ...			a.m. 7 45	9 0	—
*Scarborough ...		...	12 40	12 25	p.m. 12 40	Town Delivery, Pannal, Starbeck			8 45	a.m. 8 30	—
						Spofforth			p.m. 7 15	10 0	—
						GENERAL NIGHT MAIL TO ALL PARTS ...					

\*Suspended on Bank Holidays.





## INWARD MAILS.

LETTERS.	Hour of Town Delivery.	PARCELS. (Week Days Only).	Hour of Town Delivery.
From :— WEEK DAYS. London, Foreign and all Parts *London, The South, Ireland, Scotland, Leeds, (1st June to 18th Oct only) *London, Foreign, The South, Ireland, Scot'ld Leeds, Manchester, York, Ripon, Knaresbro' *London, Foreign, Scot'ld, North, West, Mid- land, Leeds, Manchester, York, Knaresbro' *London, The South, Ireland, Leeds, Bradford SUNDAYS. London. Foreign, and all Parts	7 0 a.m. *9 30 a.m. *12 15 p.m. *5 0 p.m. *7 0 p.m. 9 15 p.m.	From :— All Parts *All Parts *All Parts *All Parts *All Parts ...	7 0 a.m. *9 30 a.m. *12 15 p.m. *5 0 p.m. *7 0 p.m. ...

\*Suspended on Bank Holidays.

\*Suspended on Bank Holidays.

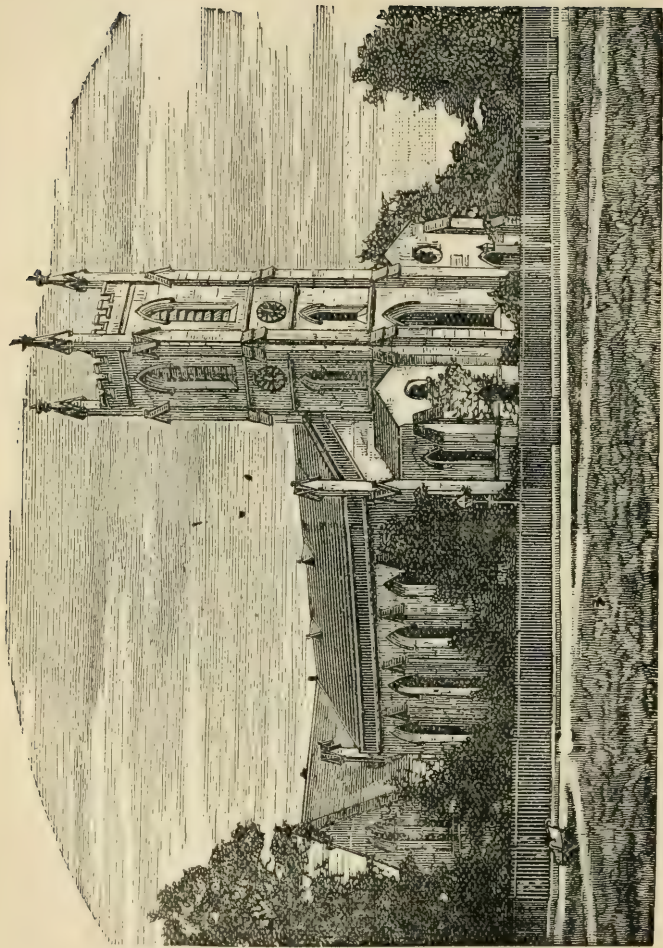
## HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

	WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAY.
For Sale of Stamps, Registration of Letters, &c.	7 0 a.m. to 9 0 p.m.	8 0 a.m. to 10 a.m.
" Sale of Postal Orders, Parcel Post Business	7 0 a.m. to 9 0 p.m.	Closed.
" Payment of Postal Orders	7 0 a.m. to 9 0 p.m.	Closed.
" Money Order and Savings Bank, Government Annuity and Insurance Business ; and Issue of Licenses	8 0 a.m. to 9 0 p.m.	Closed.
" Telegraph Business	7 0 a.m. to 9 0 p.m.	8 0 a.m. to 10 0 a.m.

\*This Business (except Parcel Post Business) closes at 12 0 noon on Bank Holidays.

# Places of Worship, Times of Service.

Places of Worship.	Situations.	Ministers.	Services on Sundays.			Services on Week Days.
			morn.	aft.	even.	
All Saints' Church.	Harlow Hill	Rev. W. J. Chapman		3 0		
Baptist Church	Victoria Park	Rev. T. Graham Tarn	11 0		6 30	Thursdays, 7-30
Lecture Room	Beulah Place	The Brethren	11 0		6 30	Mondays, 7-30
Christ Church	High Harrogate	Rev. R. W. Fawkes	11 0	3 15	7 0	Wednesdays, 11-0
Congregational Church	Victoria avenue		11 0		6 30	Thursdays, 7-30
Friends' Meeting-House	Chapel Street		10 30		6 30	Thursdays, 7
St. John's Church	Bilton	Rev. A. C. Frazer	11 0		7 0	3 p.m. once a month
St. Mary's Church	Low Harrogate	Rev. W. J. Chapman	11 0		7 0	Wednesdays, 7-30
						Sat. Evenings, 6-30
St. Mark's Church	Leeds Road	Rev. W. Y. Potter	10 30		6 30	
Methodist Free Church	Victoria Park	Rev. J. Moore	10 30		6 30	Mons. Tues. & Thurs. 7-30
St. Robert's Church	Pannal	Rev. M. Rowntree	11 0		6 30	
St. Peter's Church	Cambridge Road	Rev. L. E. W. Foote	11 0	3 0	7 0	Daily at 8 a.m. Wednesdays and Fri. noon
Primitive Methodist Chapel	Chelt. Parade	Rev. G. F. Fawcett	10 30		6 30	Wednesdays, 7
Presbyterian Church	Victoria Avenue	Rev. J. S. Cockburn	11 0		6 30	Thursdays, 7-30
Roman Catholic Church	Robert Street	Very Rev. Canon Pope	11 0		6 30	Daily at 8 a.m.
Princes Street Hall	Princes Street	The Brethren	10 30		6 30	
Town Mission Hall	Strawberry Dale	Mr. A. Ritchie	7 0	3 0	6 30	Tues. 7, Friday, 7
Trinity Wesleyan Chapel	West End Park	Rev. W. Fitzgerald	11 0		6 30	Thursdays, 7
Wesley Chapel	Chapel Street	Rev. Owen Davies	10 30		6 30	Tues. and Sat. at 7
		{ Rev. W. H. Rolls				



Christ Church, High Harrogate.

# RAILWAY FARES FROM HARROGATE TO PLACES IN THE VICINITY.

Stations.	Third-Class Fares.		Stations.	Third-Class Fares.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Birstwith .....	0	6½	Otley .....	1	0
Bolton Abbey .....	2	0	Pannal .....	0	3½
Boroughbridge (for Ald- borough, &c.).....	0	11	Pateley Bridge (for Stump Cross Caverns, Bowerley &c. ....	1	2½
Dacre Banks (for Brim- ham Rocks.....	0	11	Ripley Valley .....	0	4
Hampsthwaite .....	0	5½	Ripon (for Studley Park)	0	11
Knaresbro' .....	0	4	Starbeck .....	0	2
Leeds .....	1	6	Thorparch .....	0	10½
Masham (for Hackfall) ...	1	10	Wetherby .....	0	8
Nidd Bridge .....	0	3	York .....	1	8½

## LODGING HOUSES.

It is a difficult matter for a visitor entering Harrogate the first time to know where to look for most suitable rooms. But there are hundreds of lodging-houses, small and great, scattered all over the town. If he desires apartments facing the Stray, he must inquire for Prospect place, Montpellier parade, Brunswick terrace, West park, York place, Park parade, Regent parade, &c. If he wishes to be located near the wells and baths, and in the centre of the town, he will find hundreds of lodging houses, of a more modern construction, with superior furnishings and attendance, in Cheltenham parade, Cheltenham mount, Victoria avenue, Walker road, Promenade terrace, Princes square, Albert street, Franklin parade, Bower street, and vicinity; while third-class rooms can be obtained in Mayfield grove, Nydd Vale terrace, and in other streets more distant from the main thoroughfares. The terms are, of course, according to situation, accommodation, &c.

THE HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION in Harrogate is most excellent. Some of the hotels are of colossal dimensions, but well managed and complete to the minutest detail. The following cater for visitors.

Adelphi, Cold Bath Road—Mr. P. F. Failey.  
 Alexandra, Prospect Place—Mrs. Swan.  
 Clarendon, West Park—Mrs. F. N. Gascoigne.  
 Commercial, West Park—Mr. Hanson.  
 Crown Hotel, Low Harrogate—Manager, Mr. T. Knupper.  
 Granby, High Harrogate—Mr. W. H. Milner.  
 George, Low Harrogate—Mr. Oliver Barber.  
 North Eastern, opposite Station—Mr. E. A. Richardson.  
 Prospect, Central Harrogate—Mr. Cartwright.  
 Prince of Wales, High Harrogate—Mr. H. McGregor.  
 Queen, High Harrogate, Queen Hotel Co.—Mr. Heyden,  
 Manager.  
 Royal, York Place—Mr. Keighley.  
 Somerset, Parliament Street—Mr. Longbottom.  
 The County, High Harrogate—Mr. Malkin.  
 The Empress, High Harrogate—Mr. J. R. Monkman.  
 White Hart, Low Harrogate—Mr. Bartram.  
 Wellington, Cold Bath Road—Mrs. Harper.

*Hydropathics, Temperance Hotels, Private Hotels, and Boarding Houses.*

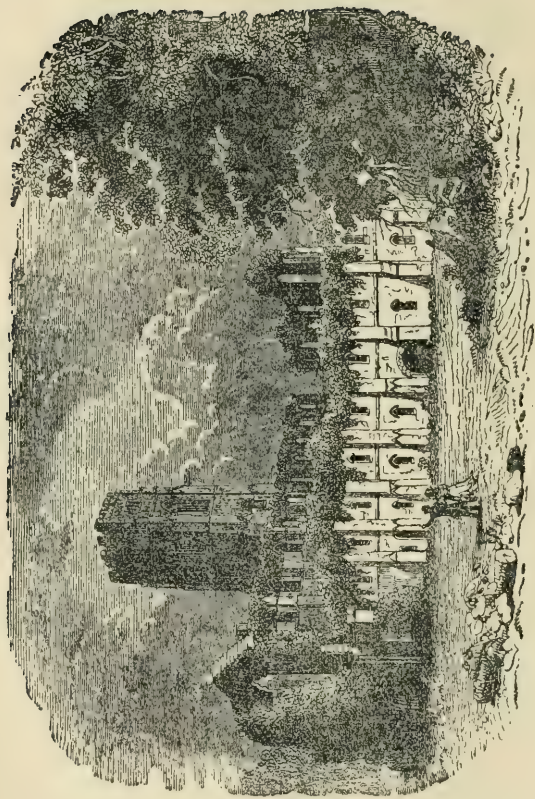
The Harrogate Hydropathic Establishment, Swan Lane—Mr. Miller, Secretary and Manager.  
 Beech Wood Hydropathic Establishment, Cold Bath Road—Miss C. Lord, Manageress.  
 The Connaught, Cold Bath Road—Mrs. Cooney.  
 The Grosvenor, Crescent Road—Miss Cooke.  
 Spa Hydropathic, Cornwall Road—Miss S. A. Brown, Manageress.  
 The Cairn Hydropathic, Ripon Road—Mr. George Alderson, Manager and Secretary.  
 The Waverley Private Hotel, Station Bridge—Mrs. Mearns.  
 Harlow Manor Hydropathic, Cold Bath Road—Mr. C. M. Fenn, Manager.  
 Imperial Hydropathic—Manageress, Miss Shanks.  
 People's Hotel, Albert Street—Mr. Colmer, Manager.  
 Mortimer's Temperance Hotel, Chapel street.  
 Beulah Temperance Hotel, Beulah street—Mr. Newborn.  
 Central Temperance Hotel, Station square—Mrs. Atkinson.  
 St. James' Hotel, Cambridge street—Mr. Sellers.  
 The Claremont Private Hotel, Victoria park—Mrs. Edgar.  
 Westminster Private Hotel, Station parade.



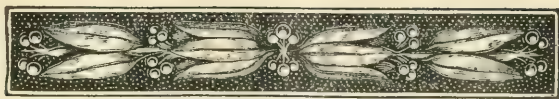
PLACES OF INTEREST  
WITH THE  
DISTANCES, PRICES OF ADMISSION, &c.

<i>Places of Interest.</i>	<i>When open.</i>	<i>Miles distant.</i>	<i>Charges for Admission.</i>
Almias Cliff ... ..	Daily	7	Free
Aldbrough ... ..	Do.	11	
Birk Crag ... ..	Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do
Boroughbridge ... ..		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bolton Abbey ... ..	Do.	16	Do
Brimham Rocks ... ..	Do	12	Sixpence
Cowthorpe Oak and Spofforth Castle ... ..	Do	10	Free
Fountains Abbey & Studley Park ... ..	Do	14	One Shilling each Children excepted
Harewood House ... ..	Thursday	8	Free
Hackfall ... ..	Daily	18	One Shilling
Harlow Hill Observatory ...		1	Sixpence
Haverah Park ... ..		4	
How Stean ... ..		19	
Ilkley ... ..		18	
Kirkstall Abbey ... ..		17	Free
Knaresborough ... ..		3	Sixpence to the Dropping Well Sixpence to Castle
Leeds ... ..		18	
Newby Hall ... ..		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pateley Bridge ... ..		14	
Plompton Rocks ... ..	Do	4	Sixpence
Ripon ... ..		11	
Ripley Castle ... ..	Friday	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ribstone ... ..	Tuesday	8	Free
Stump Cross Caverns ... ..	Daily	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
York ... ..		20	

\* At many of the private places marked *free*, a gratuity is expected by the guides.



South-West View of Fountains Abbey.



## PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE VICINITY.

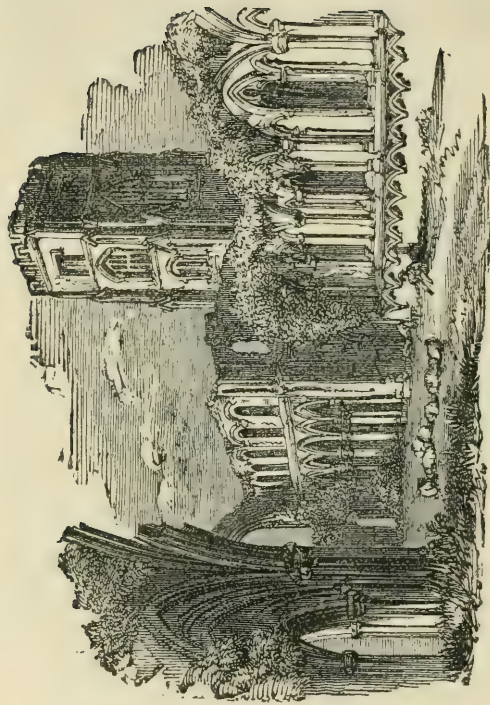
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### RIPON, STUDLEY AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

“ The old grey minsters, how they rear their heads  
Amid the green vales of our native land,  
Telling of by-gone years and things that were ;—  
Those glorious piles that seem to mock at time,  
To God’s most holy service dedicate ;  
Enriched with sculptures rare, and effigies  
That, with clasped hands, seem ever mutely praying ;  
And with their solemn bells, that send afar  
The tidings of great joy, and bid us leave  
The turmoil and the strife of busy life,  
And worship, as we should, the living God.”

**A** trip to Ripon, Studley Park and Fountains Abbey forms a never-to-be-forgotten episode of a visit to Harrogate. The whole can be done in a day, but the better plan is to devote one day to Ripon, and another to Studley Park and Fountains Abbey.

Ripon is a charming, quiet old city, about eleven miles and a half from Harrogate. Studley Park or Studley Royal, as it is termed, and Fountains Abbey, being about thirteen and a half miles from Harrogate. Visitors may drive direct from Harrogate to Studley, or they may take



General View of Fountains Abbey.

the Railway to Ripon, and walk or drive from thence to Studley. The city derives its name from its situation, *ad Ripam*, on the banks of the Ure, which is crossed by a fine bridge of 17 arches. It stands on an eminence, sloping towards the meeting of the Ure with two streamlets called the Laver and the Skell, within two miles of the woods of Studley. The city had a good share of the troubles which fell upon England in the "good old times." In 860 it suffered from the raid of the Danes. On the East side of the city there is a memorial of the fray in the shape of a conical barrow, which was raised over the burial of Elsie and his brave Northumbrians, who opposed the Danes and were slain in battle. The barrow is 300 yards in circumference. In 948, King Edred entered Ripon on his devastating tour, and among other things destroyed the monastic buildings erected by Wilfrid. In 1318, the Scots, under Robert Bruce, "harried" Ripon for three days, and were bribed with 1000 marks by the defenders of the Church to forbear burning the whole town. Next year, however, Bruce returned and burnt the city. In the 16th century, the city was celebrated for woollen manufactures. Subsequently it gained so much notoriety for its manufacture of spurs, that "As true steel as Ripon rowels," became a proverb used by Davenant and Ben Jonson. Now there is no staple trade at Ripon, unless it is that of saddle-tree making, which was carried on even in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Several very curious custom are still prevalent. At 9 p.m. every day three notes are sounded on a horn at the Mayor's door, and in front of the obelisk, a pillar 90 feet high, built by W. Aislabie, Esq., in 1778, in the Market Place. This custom is a relic of the Saxon signal for set-



ting the watch at sunset. In 1598, it was ordained that the horn should be blown, according to ancient custom, at the four corners of the cross, at nine o'clock. If any house "on the gate syd within the towne" was robbed after that hour the chief Magistrate or "Wakeman" of the town was bound to make up the loss if it was proved that he and his servants had not done their duties at the time. To maintain this watch, we are told, the chief Wakeman received a tax of 2d. from every householder who had but one door, and from the owner of a "gate dore and a back dore, iiij by the year of duties." Up to the year 1828, on St. John's Eve, every householder who had changed his residence, and every new comer spread a table with bread, cheese, and ale before his door, or gave a supper as a sign of giving and desiring welcome.

St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, Stammergate, was founded by Archbishop Thurstan, in the 12th century. The Almshouses, occupied by widows, were rebuilt in 1674. But the chapel in connection with them, on the opposite side of the way, remains much as it was at the time of the Reformation. It is a specimen of the Early English and Perpendicular style of architecture, comprising a nave 22 feet 2 inches by 16 feet 6 inches, and a chancel 26 feet long. It contains a rude Norman south doorway, a buttressed bell gable, an Early English west window of trefoiled light, a stone altar 6 feet 7 inches by 3 feet, with its dedication crosses, a Perpendicular east window of four lights, a very late Perpendicular ceiling, screen, and stalls, with poppy heads. Other objects of interest to antiquarians are shown, such as an iron-bound chest, a copy of a Roman pavement, 11 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, laid down in the 12th century.

St. Ann's Chapel, High Street, St. Agnes Gate, retains an altar stone upon which, according to ancient tradition, the ransom of a Scottish king was paid.

The Episcopal Palace, a spacious building in the Tudor style, is situated on a commanding eminence about a mile from Ripon. It was built between 1838-41. Until Walter de Gray built the palace at Bishopthorpe, the Archbishops of York usually resided at Ripon, on the west side of the present Deanery. Matthew Paris relates an absurd story in connection with this.—During the great famine of 1234, Archbishop Gray hoarded in his granary here corn sufficient to have maintained the district during five years, which he refused to dispense until, fearful of its destruction by vermin, he consented to deliver it to the farmers on condition of receiving an ample equivalent in new grain after the next harvest. Accordingly, some of his officers came to remove the stacks, but found them swarming with venomous reptiles. They compelled the labourers to mount the ricks to remove the sheaves, but a dense smoke, emitting an intolerable stench compelled them to desist, and a voice proclaimed "Let it alone: the Archbishop and all that he hath are the Devil's due." At last they were obliged to build a wall round the yard, and set the corn on fire, for fear that otherwise the vermin would escape and infest the country, (so the legend runs).

In 661 Archbishop Eata of York, founded a college for priests at Ripon, and called it St. Peter's Abbey. In 663, Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, appropriated this Abbey to the Benedictines. It was situated about two hundred yards from the present Cathedral—between Priest Lane and Stammergate—and is described by Wilfrid's Chaplains as a building of considerable beauty

and richness, of wrought or polished stone, "with curious arches, fine pavements, and winding entries." This monastery was destroyed by fire in 940-50 by the Danes. In 971-92 Archbishop Odo and St. Oswald restored the church on the site of the present Minster. This in turn was destroyed by William I. But in 1069 Archbishop Thomas built the South Choir Aisle of a second Minster. This portion constitutes the present Chapter House and Vestry. Succeeding Archbishops added to the building age after age, until it assumed something like its present proportions.

Below the Chapter House is the Charnel House, lined and paved with human bones. Here at one time was shown part of a well polished skull, said to have been used as a shaving bowl by a Ripon barber. It was in relation to this that W. Harrison Ainsworth wrote the following lines, entitled

"THE BARBER OF RIPON AND THE GHOSTLY BASIN."

A TALE OF THE CHARNEL HOUSE.

"Since Ghost stories you want, there is one I can tell  
Of a wonderful thing that Bat Pigeon befell;  
A Barber, at Ripon, in Yorkshire was he,  
And as keen in his craft as his best blade could be.

Now Bat had a fancy,—a strange one you'll own—  
Instead of a brass bowl to have one of bone,  
To the Charnel-house 'neath the old Minster h'ed been  
And there, 'mongst the relics, a treasure had seen.

'Mid the pile of dry bones that encumber'd the ground  
One pumpkin-like skull with a mazard he found;  
If home that enormous old scence he could take,  
What a capital basin for shaving 'twould make!

Well, he got it, at last, from the sexton, his friend,  
 Little dreaming how queerly the business would end :  
 Next, he sawed off the cranium close to the eyes ;  
 And behold them ! a basin capacious in size.

As the big bowl is balanced 'twixt finger and thumb,  
 Bat's customers all with amazement are dumb ;  
 At the strange yellow object they blink and they stare,  
 But what it can be not a soul is aware !

Bat Pigeon as usual, to rest went that night :  
 But he soon started up in a terrible fright :  
 Lo ! giving the curtains and bedclothes a pull,  
 A ghost he beheld—*wanting half of its skull !*

“ Unmannerly barber ! ” the spectre exclaimed,  
 “ To desecrate bonehouses art not ashamed ?  
 “ Thy crown into shivers, base varlet, I'll crack,  
 “ Unless, on the instant, my own I get back.”

“ There it lies on the table ! ” Bat quakingly said,  
 “ Sure a skull cannot matter when once one is dead.”—  
 “ Such a skull as thine may not, thou addlepatte fool !  
 “ But a shaver of clowns for a knight is no rule ! ”

With this, the wroth spectre its brainpan clapped on,  
 And holding it fast, in a twinkling was gone ;  
 But ere through the keyhole the phantom could rush,  
 Bat perceived it had taken the soap and the brush.

When the sexton next morn went the Charnel-house round,  
 The great yellow skull in its old place he found :  
 And 'twixt its lank jaws, while they grinningly ope,  
 As in mockery stuck are the brush and the soap !

The Crypt, built of large stones, roughly hewn and plastered, is entered on the south through a narrow, round-headed door, 6 feet 3 inches high, opening out of a close passage 45 feet long, which leads to it from the Nave. It forms a vaulted cell, 11 feet 3 inches long, 7 feet 9 inches wide, and 9 feet 4 inches high. As at

Hexham, the demi-vaulted space measuring 12 feet by 4 feet, at the west end of this main chamber, supported the steps of an altar on the floor above. A flight of stairs led down from a little chamber in the Rood-Screen, behind the Sub-Dean's stall in the Choir, to a passage, which would contain a sepulchre very well, and opens into the north-west angle of the main Crypt. In the walls of the latter are two round-headed niches for lamps, 16 inches by 13 inches. One on the south-west contains a basin hollowed in its base. A cavity behind another on the south contains human bones, and those of animals thrown into it probably in modern times. A third, which has been perforated through the north wall to the passage of the Choir is called St. Wilfrid's Needle, and measures 13 inches by 18 inches; it was evidently in its original state a mere lamp niche. The threading or passage of the Needle, after it had been perforated through to the foot of the stairs from the Choir, was held to be an ordeal as efficacious as the "waters of jealousy." "Those women," says Fuller, "who did not thread the Needle were pricked in their reputation." There could be no difficulty, however, for ladies of the most portly size, as grown men can be drawn through it with ease. The Crypt contained an altar of the Holy Trinity, and was probably used as a treasury in times of danger, and for the exhibition of relics. It is presumed to have belonged to a church built by St. Wilfrid as an auxiliary to the old abbey.

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#### STUDLEY ROYAL AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

A couple of miles walk or drive through the western suburb of Ripon brings the visitor to the pleasant village of Studley and Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of

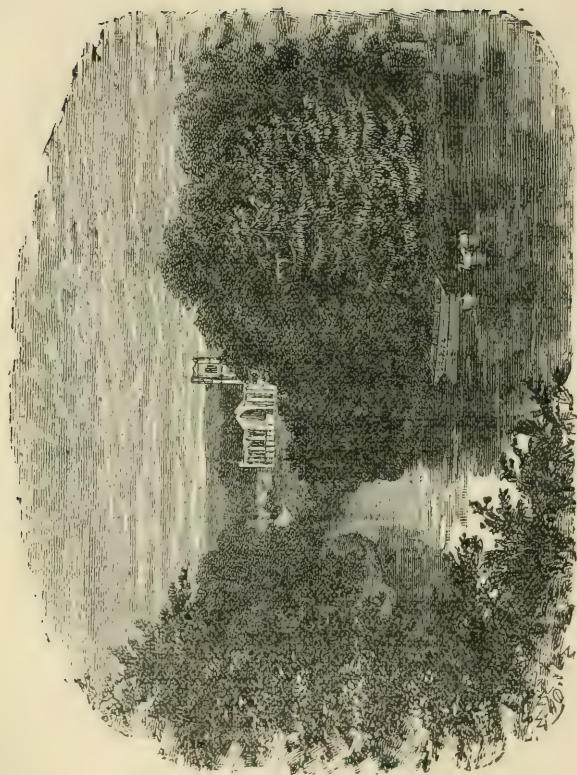


Ripon. Studley Royal is but a modest edifice, but the grounds around are simply magnificent. Here wealth, taste, and art have done all they could to supplement nature: and in the midst of all is that "Noble wreck in ruinous perfection,"—Fountains Abbey.

An additional attraction now meets the eye in the shape of a Church erected by the Marchioness of Ripon, at the end of the Park Avenue. It may be briefly described as one of the most beautiful edifices of the kind in this part of the kingdom. The visitor will at once see that a mine of wealth and taste has been expended on it. It is after the Thirteenth Century style of architecture, and was erected from designs by Mr. W. Burgess, of London,—the architect employed by Lady Mary Vyner for the Memorial Church at Skelton—a pile of like beauty and splendour, which the visitor should endeavour to see.

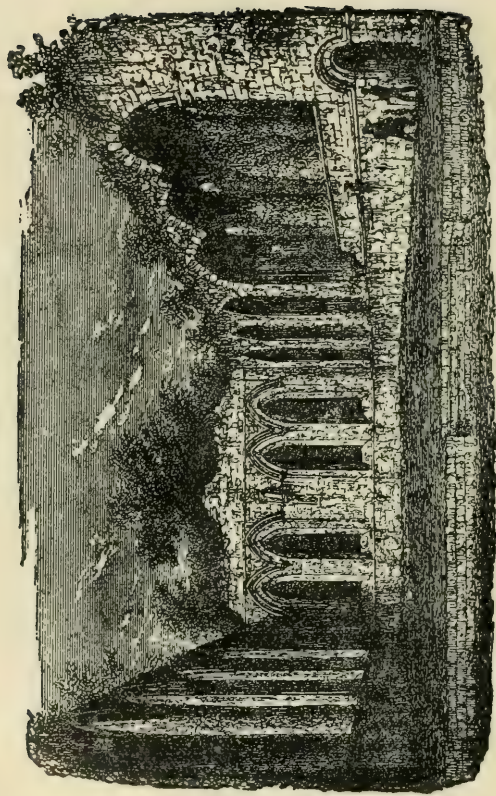
Strangers are admitted to the Park and Grounds any day except Sunday, on payment of 1s. There are several guides employed for the accommodation of visitors, and the admission fee is doubtless intended to meet the expenses.

After passing the Park Lodge the stranger's attention is arrested by an avenue of Limes, above a mile in length. At the head of the Avenue there is an Obelisk, and from this point the towers of Ripon Minster and Fountains Abbey may be distinctly seen in a direct line. Diverging to the left, down an avenue of beech trees into the valley, we find a Cascade, with balcony, turret, &c., and then a Lake covering twelve acres. A short walk under far-stretching beech and chestnut trees brings us to the end of the Park, and we enter the Grounds, where guides are in attendance from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Leaving the gates,



Surprise View, Studley.

passing under magnificent beeches, and beside towering yew trees, we suddenly get a glimpse of the Octagon Tower, the Temple of Piety, the Moon and Crescent Ponds, with their statues of Neptune, Bacchus and Galen. Following winding walks we cross a little bridge to the opposite side of the valley. Soon the guide points out a little building called the Temple of Piety. In the chief apartment there is the figure of a female nourishing her captive father from her breast. Underneath are bronze busts of Titus and Nero. Diverging from the lawn into the wood, winding up a steep bank, and passing through a subterranean passage in the rock, we arrive at the Octagonal Tower, and have another charming view of the Park and Grounds. The guide next leads along embowered paths, where the lovely objects we have just gazed upon are altogether hidden from view. When we have once more become accustomed to the shade of the avenue he will suddenly throw open the doors of Anne Boleyn's Seat, and a full, uninterrupted view of Fountains Abbey, with the grounds in the immediate vicinity, will be presented to the astonished beholder as if by magic. Below Anne Boleyn's Seat stretches Fountain Dale, where tradition says the "Curtail Friar of Fountain Dale" encountered Robin Hood. At first, the Friar had the best of it, beating Robin and casting him into the Skell. But Robin recovered from his dipping, called in the aid of his 50 yeomen, and returned to the combat. The Friar set 50 "good ban dogs" to attack the party, but Little John let his arrows fly so thick amongst them that the good friar cried "quarter." Leaving Robin Hood's Well, near where there is an excellent Echo, we pass at once to the ruins of Fountains Abbey.



The Refectory, Fountains Abbey.

The site of the Abbey was granted in 1132, by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to certain monks, who, disgusted with the lax discipline of St. Mary's Benedictine Abbey, York, had resolved to adopt the Cistercian rule. Richard, the Prior of St. Mary's, the Sub-Prior and ten monks, with Robert, a monk of St. Hilda's Abbey, retired to Fountain Dale. At first, it is said, their only shelter was the rocks. After a time they thatched huts under a spreading elm and a number of yew trees. Some of these yew trees, or their mouldering skeletons, still vegetate on a bank near the mill. One of them is about 25 feet in circumference. It has been computed that they are upwards of 1200 years old. After bearing many hardships for about two years, the monks acquired great wealth, and laid the foundation of Fountains Abbey.

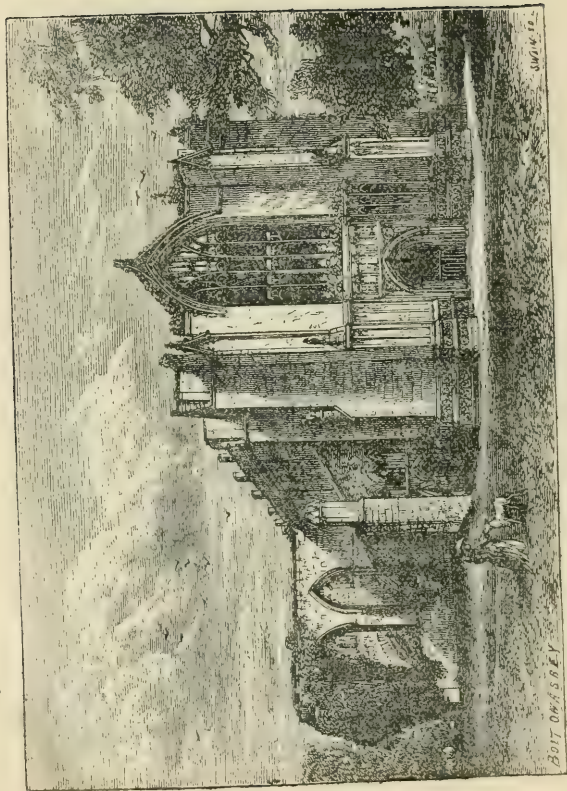
Favoured by popes, kings, and prelates with various immunities and privileges, and enriched by a succession of princely gifts, Fountains Abbey eventually became one of the wealthiest monasteries in the kingdom. The possessions attached to it comprehended a vast extent, embracing, it has been said, the country from the foot of Pennigant to the boundaries of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, an uninterrupted space of more than thirty miles. Besides many other wide domains, the lands in Craven contained in a ring fence thousands of acres. The monastery was surrendered by deed, enrolled 26th November, 1539, by Marmaduke Bradley, the thirty-third Abbot.

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### MARKENFIELD HALL.

Markenfield Hall is considered to be the finest example of an early fourteenth century Manor House in the northern





Bolton Abbey.

counties. The licence to crenellate this house was obtained in 1310, and it was probably begun about that time by Sir Thomas Markenfield. The site is not a commanding one, and it lies off the main road between Ripon and Leeds about three miles south-west off Ripon, the approach being across fields by an ordinary farm road. Round the Hall is a broad moat, and a modern bridge takes the place of the old drawbridge. The great court-yard is, however, still entered by the ancient gate-way in which was the portcullis. The surrounding buildings give the visitor an impression of the Middle Ages. The great hall to the west on the first floor is a fine room  $42\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and  $29\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, with four original windows. The east window of the chapel is a fine geometrical one of three lights.

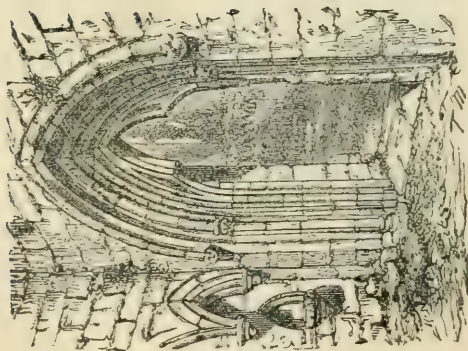
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### BOLTON ABBEY AND BOLTON WOODS.

No one anxious to acquaint himself with the beautiful and interesting scenes of Yorkshire should omit to visit Bolton. The Harrogate visitor may drive direct to Bolton 16 miles, or he may go by railway, the third-class fare being two shillings. There is a gateway in the boundary wall not far from the Devonshire Arms, which gives access to the Abbey Close. One may ramble at will around the hoary pile, and trace the devious paths which intersect the woods, the glades and dingles of Bolton, but if we wish to see all the interesting points it is desirable to engage a guide. To begin with the Abbey, we may premise that a Priory was founded at Eastby, in 1121, by Cecilia Meschines, the daughter and heiress of the Norman Baron, Robert de Romillé, "the boy of Egremond." According to the old story, young Romillé, when ranging



Barden Tower.



A Doorway, Bolton Abbey.

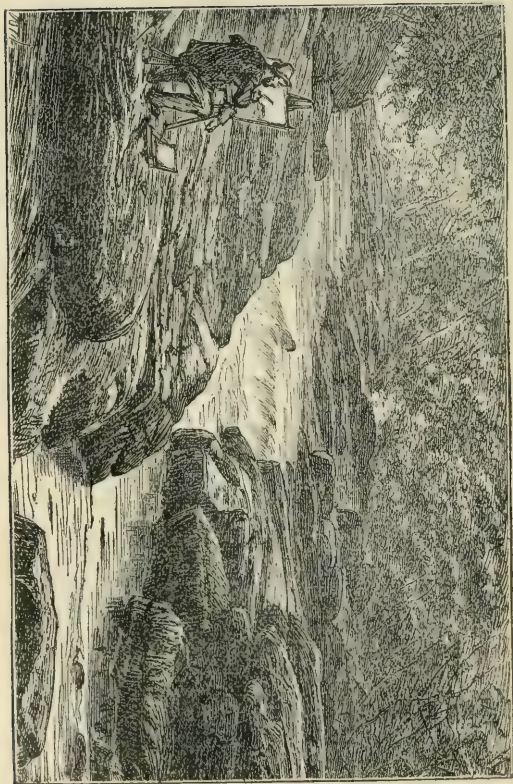
through Burden Woods, came to the Strid, and while bounding lightly over he was checked in his leap by the hound, held in leash, and cast into the foaming Wharfe. But there is reason to believe that young Romillé not only lived to man's estate, but was a party to the transfer of the land at Bolton to the priors and monks at Eastby.—So much for the value of the legend.

However, Bolton Priory was commenced about the year 1155. It was a hundred years in progress. A portion of the Abbey Church, restored and refitted, is used as a church for the parish. The principal objects of interest in the ruined portion are the Tower, north and south Transepts, Choir, Refectory, the site of the Chapter House, and the Chantry Chapel, with the vault of the Claphams of Beamsley, who according to tradition, were buried upright.—

“Pass, pass, who will yon chantry door,  
And through the chink in the fractured floor,  
Look down and see a griesley sight—  
A vault where the bodies are buried upright;  
There face to face and hand by hand,  
The Claphams and the Mauleverers stand;  
And in his place among son and sire,  
Is John de Clapham that fierce esquire,  
A valiant man, and a man of dread  
In the ruthless wars of the White and the Red;  
Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury Church,  
And smote off his head on the stones of the porch.”

The Priory was surrendered the 29th of January, 1540. Two years afterwards it was sold with the adjacent lands to Henry, Earl of Cumberland, for £2,490. It is now in the hands of the Cavendish family.

The majority of visitors find their chief pleasure in

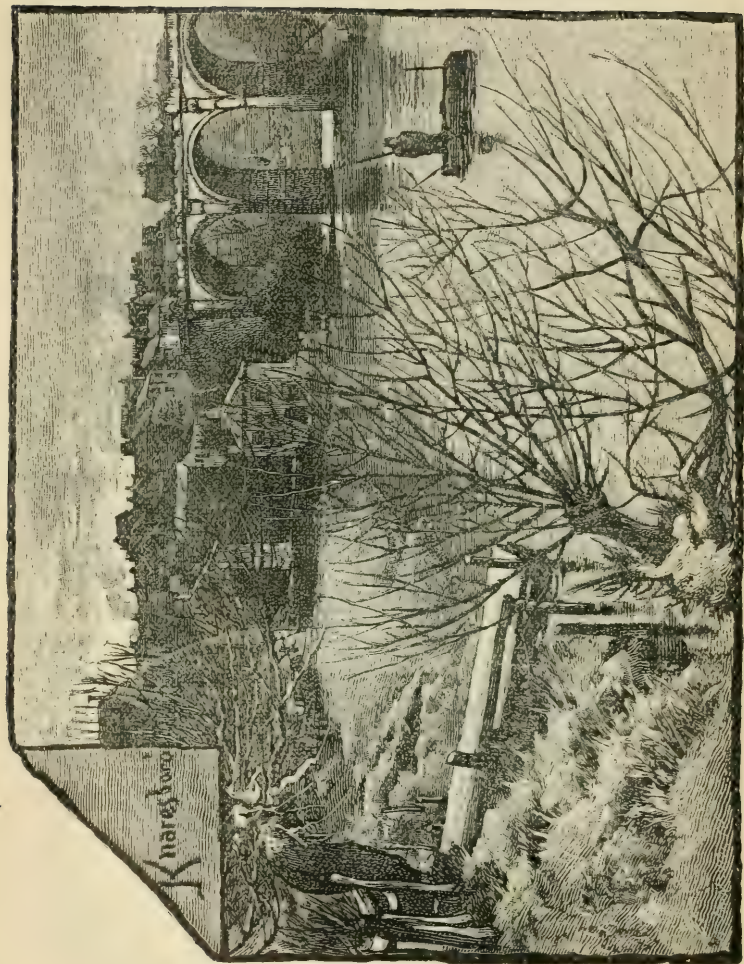


The Strid, Bolton Woods.



exploring the exquisitely beautiful scenery around. On leaving the Abbey, the paths sink to the valley, and enter the Woods of Bolton, or Barden—which form part of an extensive district formerly called Barden Chase, a great hunting ground which stretched far up Wharfedale to Rilstone in one direction, and away into Knaresbro' Forest in the other.

Before the visitor arrives at Barden Tower he must follow the path that winds through the upper part of the woods, or he may descend to the margin of the river, and follow its course through deep woods for three long miles. In either case he will soon hear the subdued roar of the famous Strid. Curious and interesting the Strid certainly is, but there is nothing to inspire that profound dread with which it is popularly regarded. The Wharfe, coming away from its birth-place in Langshott Dale courses through the green woodlands of Barden, and forces its way through a narrow rocky trench, extending some sixty yards. At a point called the Strid, the channel is contracted to four feet five inches, and the river rushes through this narrow space with a tremendous dash, foam and roar. Whilst many may easily jump the pass, great danger must always attend the feat, because a slip of the foot as it alights on the opposite rock must inevitably precipitate a person into the raging waters. From the Strid we wind up the path, here awhile along the banks of the Wharfe and there awhile on the high embowered path to Pembroke Seat, through Barden Park to Barden Tower. From the Tower it is well to turn aside down a footpath to Gill Beck Fall, which dashes down forty feet to meet the Wharfe. Returning to the bridge just left behind, we must pass to the opposite side of the river, along the



Holme terrace, by the Strid, to the Laund House, erected on the site of one of the Lodges of Barden Chase. Near this house there is an oak, calculated to be 600 or 700 years old. It is 25 feet 4 inches in girth at 4 feet 6 inches from the ground. Posforth Gill, the Valley of Desolation, Posforth Beck, and the old Priory Barn, claim the visitor's attention on the return journey; besides many a lovely scene where oak and ash, and glossy beech interlace their friendly branches with the dark green lolly and bushy hazel; where the white gleam of foaming waters breaks out from beneath masses of foliage that overshadow a hidden gill; or where naked rocks and grassy hills rise up towards the heavens, and lend a charm of variety to the scene.

Here, too, standing high on Hartington Seat, is a splendid Fountain raised by the electors of the West Riding to the memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882. The fountain is constructed of Bolton Abbey stone, in the 13th century Gothic style. It is hexagonal in form, stands over 40 feet high, and cost £2000.

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### KNARESBROUGH.

A very pleasant day may be spent at Knaresbrough, an ancient market town, three miles from Harrogate, beautifully situated on the banks of the River Nidd.

Knaresborough Castle forms an exceedingly interesting object of attraction. It was built upon the site of a Saxon fortress, by Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition to England. Serlo de Burgh received the

Manor of Knaresbrough as a reward for his services, after the siege of York, in 1070. At that time Knaresbrough and the surrounding district was terribly devastated by the Normans. The houses were reduced to ashes, the cattle seized, and upwards of one hundred thousand persons are said to have perished between Knaresbro' and Durham. In the reign of Henry III, the Manor and Castle were settled on Hubert de Burgh and his heirs, from whose family the present Marquis of Clanricarde is descended. During the Civil Wars the Castle was held by the Royalists, but after the decisive battle of Marston Moor it was besieged by Lord Fairfax, from Nov. to Dec. 20th, when the garrison surrendered. In 1646 it was dismantled, and its massive walls and once formidable towers have ever since been crumbling to dust. The principal tower consists or consisted, of three stories above the keep or dungeon. In the centre, and next to the Repository, stands what is termed the guard-room, and a small room on one side, probably the porter's lodge. The unfortunate King Richard II. was brought to this Castle previous to being taken to Pontefract, where he was barbarously murdered. Near the guard-room was the principal entrance to the Castle, which like most castles, had its portcullis and draw-bridge that fell over a very deep moat. Here is a small circular staircase, so narrow as to have been easily defended by one person. This led to the state-room, where it is said, the King was confined. The following lines appeared in Hardyng's Chronicle:—

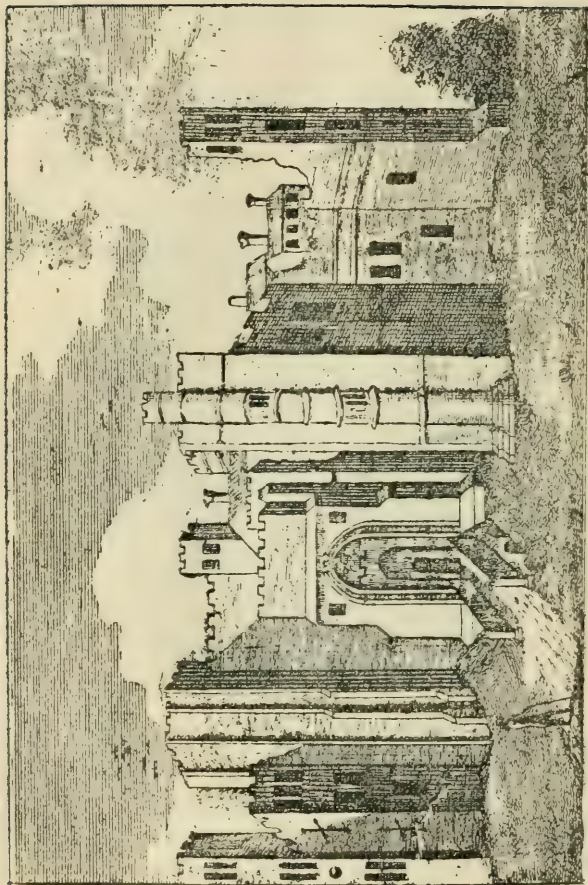
“The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,  
 There to be kept surely in previtee;  
 Fro thens after to Pykering went he nedis,  
 And to Knaresburg after led was he,  
 But to Pontefrete last where he did dee.”

The second storey was entirely taken up by an ante-chamber and state-room, each of which was about 16 feet square. Above these was the third storey, consisting of nearly the same dimensions, over which was the tower top with its parapets and battlements now no longer to be found. The height of the tower is 54 feet, and the breadth 53 feet; two sides of it are broken down, and on one



corner still remaining are the evident marks of violence made by the cannon shot fired against it. Underneath is the dungeon, into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is 23 feet in length, and about 20 in breadth. The walls are of hewn stone, similar to those of the rest of the Castle. There is an aperture for the conveyance of air, nearly three feet square next the room, and terminating





Knaresbrough Castle 600 years ago.

gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The roof is arched with stone, and supported with one round pillar, nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell was through the iron grate in the door on the top of the steps, in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering some of them in ancient times have amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall, amongst which is that of a horse shoe, some resemblance to Gothic arches, and two figures of men in the dresses worn about the time of Queen Elizabeth. On the south-east side of the Castle are the remains of a gateway, the grooves of the portcullis being yet discernible between two semi-circular pillars. These pillars, and two others on the side next the river, of beautiful workmanship, are the work of later times, and evidently placed here as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

In a part of these ruins behind the Court House, are the remains of a secret cell, or hiding place, constructed in the middle of the wall. This curious receptacle is lined with hewn stone, and is 3 feet 4 inches high, and 5 feet 8 inches wide, and appears to have been more than twenty feet in length. At the farthest end is a stone seat, where two persons might sit in a bending posture. There does not appear to have been any contrivance for the admission of air or light; and the only advantage this apartment seems to have had above the common dungeon, was its being above the ground. In the year 1786 some foundations were discovered on the south side of the Castle, supposed to have been the remains of a chapel. The altar built of large stones, well cemented, and covered with

stucco, had been ornamented with paintings, some of the colours appearing very fresh ; here were also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an iron helmet.

In one part of the Castle yard is the entrance to an arched subterraneous passage leading from thence to the moat. This was no doubt very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. Altogether, the Castle contained within its walls nearly two and a half acres.

From the Castle yard the banks slope precipitously to the river's edge ; and as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, the inhabitants constructed serpentine walks leading from the Castle to the river ; utilised the moat ; formed a footpath the whole length of it ; planted the banks with suitable shrubs and placed seats at various points. At the same time Miss Watson, of Bilton Hall, consented to allow the inhabitants of Knaresbrough to convey Sulphur Water from the spring in Bilton Park, (referred to on page 47) to a fountain at the entrance of the Long Walk, Knaresborough.

The water has been analysed by Mr. R. H. Davis, who states that the well at the present time discharges more gaseous constituents than any other of the wells in this locality, and yields about 936 gallons daily.

THE DROPPING WELL may be seen on the opposite bank of the Nidd, perpetually trickling through the cavities of the rock, behind which it forces its way. The spring is supposed to send forth twenty gallons a minute, and the water abounds with nitrous earth, which deposits itself, and encrusts leaves, moss, and anything that it meets with.

ST. ROBERT'S CHAPEL.—Returning from the Dropping

Well, repassing the bridge, and turning on the right along the Nidd side some distance, we find St. Robert's Chapel, at the foot of a rock. On one side of the entrance is the figure of a Knight Templar, cut in the rock.—

“Carved on a rock, and near the door,  
An armed warrior stands,  
Who seems to guard the sacred place  
From rude and hostile hands.”

The Chapel has been hollowed out of the rock, and its roof and altar adorned with Gothic ornaments; behind the altar is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and on each side is a place for the holy water; here are also the outlines of three heads, designed, as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the order of the monks of the once neighbouring Priory—that of *Sanctæ Trinitatis*. Near to them is another head, thought to represent John the Baptist, to whom this Chapel is said to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity, where formerly some relic deemed sacred was deposited. This Chapel is 10 feet 5 inches long, 9 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches high.

Above the Chapel is a cell, called the HERMITAGE, formed of petrifications, moss, &c., inside of which may be seen the figure of a hermit, with book, beads, cross, and skull.

Near the hermitage is an imitation fort, called FORT MONTAGUE, the work of a poor weaver and his family, who were engaged 14 years in its construction.

About half a mile from St. Robert's Chapel is the site of the TRINITARIAN PRIORY, founded about 1257, and surrendered by Thomas Kent, the last Prior, in December 1539. Scarcely a vestige remains above ground.

ST. ROBERT'S CAVE.—Leaving the site of the Priory, and following the downward course of the river Nidd, we next

arrive at Grimbold Bridge, near which is St. Robert's Cave, chiefly noticeable from its having been the cave of robbers until Daniel Clarke was murdered by Eugene Aram, and buried in this cave. (The keys are kept at a cottage on the opposite side of the road).

Knaresborough is also celebrated as the birthplace of Mother Shipton, the famous Yorkshire "witch;" and of John Metcalfe, better known as Blind Jack of Knaresborough, a most remarkable man, who, although blind, erected bridges, made roads, &c., in various parts of the country. See page 14.

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### BOROUGHBRIDGE AND ALDBOROUGH.

Boroughbridge is an ancient market town, situated about 10 miles from Harrogate, on the North Eastern line; the third-class fare being 11d. In the market place there is a handsome fluted column of the Doric order, but the most important objects of interest in this neighbourhood are

#### THE DEVIL'S ARROWS,

situated in two grass fields, about a quarter of a mile west of Boroughbridge, on the Roecliffe roadside, between the river Ure and the Tut brook. History has left no definite record as to their construction. Leland saw four of them, and says:—

"They be set in three several fields at this time; the first is 22 feet by estimation in height, and 18 in cumpace; the very top thereof is broken off three or four feet. Other two of like shap stand in another field a good bow-shot off, and they stand within six or eight feet one of the other. The fourth standeth in a several field a good stone cast from the other two, and is bigger and higher than any of the other three.

Camden saw them in 1582, and supposed them to be Roman monuments of victory. He says:—



“Common people call them the Devil's Arrows, (shot by the devil). Very many, and these learned men, think they are not made of naturall stone, but compounded of part sand, lime, vitriol, (whereof they say there be certain small grains within), and some unctuous matter. Of such a kinde there were some in Roman Cisterns, so firmly compact, as Plinie writeth, that ‘they seemed to be naturall stones.’”

But this supposition has been removed, we think.—In 1709 the ground about the centre pyramid was opened nine feet wide. At first a good soil was found about a foot deep, and then a course of rough stones, of several kinds, mostly large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay; and so for four or five courses down. Under these was a strong clay, so hard that the spade could not penetrate it. This was near two yards deep. A little lower was the bottom of the stone, resting on a bed of clay. The entire height of that stone was 36 feet 6 inches. The stone seemed to be what is called the coarse rag, or millstone grit, like that at Plumpton, and there were marks of the chisel upon the part beneath the ground. We incline to think these obelisks were erected by the Romans, as the metæ round which the horses turned at their chariot races.—The shape is the same as those remaining in the circuses at Rome, and they are similarly placed. Dr. Stukely and some others, however, suppose them to have been erected long before the arrival of the Romans, and that here was in British time the great Panegyre of the Druids, which was accompanied by sports, races, &c., the remembrance of which is perpetuated somewhat by “Barnaby Fair.” Another idea is that they were set up in honour of ancient British Deities.

The North Pyramid is 18 feet high, and supposed to weigh 36 tons; the centre and the South Pyramids being about 22 feet 6 inches high, and estimated to weigh 30 tons each.

About a mile and a half east of Boroughbridge stands

### ALDBOROUGH,

now a small village, but once a city called *Iseur*, the capital of the Brigantes, and subsequently a famous Roman Station. The visitor will have to walk or drive there from Boroughbridge—about half a mile. The Romans altered its name to *Isurium*, and the Saxons in their turn altered it to Bure, which in time became enlarged to Aldburgh, or Old-Bure. For ages the village has been remarkable for the number of antiquities found within its area,—few places in England being possessed of so many remnants of Roman taste and luxury. Leland says:—

“Ther be now fields fruitful of corne in the very places where the houses of the towne was, and in these fields be found many coines of silver and brass, of the Romaine stamp. Ther also have been found sepulchres, aqueductus, tessalata pavimenta, &c. The cumpace of it hath been by estimation a mile.”

At the present day a dozen pavements of greater or lesser extent are open to the gaze of the curious. The largest is partly beneath the Museum *Isurium*. It is 50 feet in length by 8 in breadth. In the house close by there is one 8 feet square, whilst there is one at the Old Manor House 15 feet square, and fragments of three more. Perhaps the most perfect of the pavements is in the gardens of the Aldeburgh Arms Inn.

### PLOMPTON ROCKS.

An afternoon may be very pleasantly spent at Plompton, between three and four miles from Harrogate, on the Wetherby road. Coaches and waggonettes drive there daily, the fare being about 2s. 6d., there and back. The attractions consist of woods, rocks and lake—the latter covering seven acres.

D. Mackintosh, Esq., F.G.S., speaking of the configuration and origin of these rocks, says :—

“They will ever command attention, not only on account of their striking and picturesque forms, but from their occurring in a woodland district where no one would expect to meet with such an assemblage of barren rocky projections.”

We may conclude that this scene is the result of pretty much the same causes as those which have been at work at Brimham. (p. 108).

A short distance from the rocks there is a pleasure ground, where accommodation is provided for visitors.

Rudding Park, the seat of Sir Percival Radcliffe, is in this locality.

### RIBSTON HALL AND GARDENS.

Ribston Hall, the seat of Major Dent, is situated on the road from Knaresbro' to Wetlerby, about eight miles from Harrogate. Its name, which has been differently spelt Ribbestain, Ribstan, Rybeston, and Ribston, is supposed to have been derived from a neighbouring stone quarry, (*stan*) situated on the banks (*ad Ripam*) of the river Nidd.

Granted by the Conqueror to the De Roos family, the estate was presented by Robert, the second baron, about 1224, to the brethren of the Chivalry of the Temple of Solomon, (commonly called Knights Templars) that they should “pray for the soul of him and his heirs, dead or alive.” A preceptary or monastic house of this Order was founded at “Ribstain” soon afterwards, in the reign of Henry III., and had various lands, rents and estates in Yorkshire dependent upon it.

Together with all other lands possessed by the Templars

in England, Ribston was transferred by Edward II., to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and remained in their possession till the reign of Henry VIII., when, with all the religious orders, they were dissolved, and their possessions vested in the crown. The yearly revenue at the time of dissolution was about £265 9s.

The estate was next granted by the Crown to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. It was sold by him, with other lands in Yorkshire, to Henry Goodricke, Esq., It remained in the hands of that family until 1836, when it was sold to the late Joseph Dent, Esq.

The Mansion was entirely rebuilt in 1674, and shortly after that date was the scene of frequent meetings between Sir H. Goodricke, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Danby for the purpose of concerting measures for the Revolution of 1688. The only portion of the original fabric is the adjoining free church of St. Andrews, used as a family chapel.

The Garden is 21 acres in extent, is well laid out, and contains a rich collection of trees and shrubs—the collection of seventy varieties of conifers being especially interesting. The vineries have long been noted for splendid grapes.

The Park of 700 acres possesses many good trees, some of which are unique of their kind; among these will be noticed near the garden entrance a magnificent specimen of the *Platanus Orientalis* (Oriental Plane) supposed to be the largest in England, and a large tree of the *Firus Communis*, the only surviving specimen of the true British pear. The Ribston Pippin, which derives its name from this estate, was raised from pips sent home from Rouen in 1709, by Sir H. Goodricke. The original tree was blown down in 1828, but a sucker which grew from its roots may



The Cowthorpe Oak.



still be seen in the Park, near the garden gates. The garden, chapel, and other objects of interest are open to the public on Tuesdays only.

### THE COWTHORPE OAK.

Three miles from Ribston Hall stands the remains of the venerable Cowthorpe Oak, the exact age of which is unknown, but it is supposed to be the oldest oak tree in England. Visitors can also reach it by railway from Harrogate to Wetherby, and a walk of three good miles beyond.

### PATELEY BRIDGE, STUMP CROSS CAVERNS, RAVENSGILL, &c.

Pateley Bridge is a quaint little town at the extremity of the Nidd Valley Railway, about 12 miles from Harrogate. Here are several extensive and important stone quarries in regular working order. Lead and marble are also got here. Ravensgill, How Stean, and Stump Cross Caverns are very interesting places in the vicinity. Waggonettes and every accommodation may be obtained at the King's Arms or Crown Hotel, Pateley Bridge.

### RAVENSGILL, GUY'S CLIFF, &c.

Ravensgill, Guy's Cliff, the Moor, and Tarn, adjoin Bewerley Park, and are within comfortable walking distance of the Pateley Bridge Station. They form a charming combination of wooded heights, rocks, and waterfalls, unequalled in the district. Guy's Cliff is 1000 feet above the sea level, and 650 from the valley below. A very pleasant day may be spent here. Sixpence is charged for admission.

## HOW STEAN BECK AND CAVERNS.

How Stean is situated about 7 miles from Pateley Bridge near the village of Lofthouse. Having obtained admission we are soon at the water's edge, gazing upon the white channel of the beck,

“Scooped by nature's savage hands,”

in limestone and marble. Limestone or marble, marble or limestone meet the eye on every hand. The beck, pure and clear as the best of mirrors, babbles over limestone and marble; our feet rest upon the same material, whilst it juts out in shelves, and towers high above us in grim crags on each side of the beck. Everywhere a white wintry look pervades the gorge, and we might fancy we had dropped upon a frozen stream. The water hereabouts is very shallow. But all the rocks around are smoothed and rounded, and it is pretty evident that the whole channel must at some period have been traversed by a deep, powerful stream. The simple explanation of it all appears to be this—How Stean is situated in a limestone tract, and the beck has literally eaten itself this picturesque channel through the rocks. There are two or three remarkable caverns at How Stean. Sixpence is charged for admission.\*

Above How Stean is the ancient village of Middlesmoor. Two miles beyond Middlesmoor is a cavern called Goydon Pot, and higher up still, Manchester Hole.

## STUMP CROSS CAVERNS.

Stump Cross Caverns are situated about four and a half miles from Pateley Bridge, on the Grassington roadside, and about four miles from Barden Tower. They are said

\*See Guide to How Stean, by J. L. Armstrong.

to be 500 fathoms in length, and consist of a series of chambers paved with stalagmites having the appearance of petrified moss and fossils. The walls are hung with stalactites and spar of every imaginable shape and colour. None but good pedestrians should attempt the trip to Stump Cross, unless they can induce some one to drive them there from Pateley Bridge, as the road is steep and rugged. The usual course is to drive or walk to the Grouse Hotel, Drygill, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Caverns. Here Mr. Newbold, the Guide, resides; refreshment and appropriate attire for the adventure is obtained. Parties are charged according to number.

### BRIMHAM ROCKS.

Brimham rocks form one of the most unique and remarkable spots in England, and a thoroughly pleasant day may be spent there. The visitor may drive direct from Harrogate, or he may take the train to Dacre Banks, on the Nydd Valley Line. The third-class railway fare is 11d. In either case he should take with him a little refreshment, for the places of entertainment are few and far between in this region. Both the rail and the road from Harrogate to Brimham run through an exceedingly interesting and varied country. But we must warn the visitor that although it is neither a long nor a fatiguing walk from Dacre Banks to the Brimham highway, it is unquestionably a stiff pull from the highway to the rocks—in fact the road is two miles long, and from the first step to the last a rugged ascent. Sterile lands varied here and there by clumps of gaunt fir trees, bound the roadside; while never-ending bramble bushes, fine foxgloves and mammoth thistles form the hedgerows, until half the hill is

climbed; and lengths of cheerless stone walls line the rest of the way. But when at last the visitor nears the summit, leaves the walls behind, and feels the racing breezes from the surrounding moors, he is repaid for his rough climb. A scene of mingled barrenness, beauty and novelty—a strange, matchless scene—is spread out before him. On the one hand, standing on the summit of Brimham road, he sees an extensive headland, no less than 60 acres of which are strewn with rocks of every conceivable size and shape, in the most extraordinary positions, the majority of them being smoothed and rounded like great boulders on the sea coast. On the other hand a panorama of country is spread out, the fields, farms, and parks in the distant valleys looking like the squares of a gigantic chess-board. From this point the road narrows and winds through the land so marvellously covered with rocks, winding higher and higher until the guide's house comes in view. The view from the front of the house, to say the least, is wondrous strange—60 acres of ground covered with rocks—some 20, 30, 40, and 50 tons weight; some towering upwards, some horizontal, some hanging on the slightest ledges. In traversing the road which winds through the rocks, the visitor will notice a great difference between the soil at his feet and that which he has trudged over so long. It is a fine, yellowish, friable soil; probably the whole headland of Brimham, was one day covered with this light soil, and the huge blocks of stone, which now awaken so much amazement, were once embedded in it, until they were denuded by the powerful waves which must one day have washed over them. Imagination and tradition have painted this rare scene as a Druid's trysting place, and reported that here human sacrifices were offered. But

there is scarcely a shadow of foundation for these notions. Scientific men have sought to solve the problem, and their solid facts have dispelled the pretty baseless visions of imagination and tradition. We are convinced that the true explanation of the scene is that given by D. Mackintosh, Esq., F.G.S. Mr. Mackintosh says—

“These celebrated rocks are the exposed parts of the skeleton of an eminence, three-fourths of which is bounded by a cliff line, the other fourth graduating into the surrounding ground, which, generally speaking, does not vary much in level.

Most of the blocks with which it is strewn could never by their gravity have hurled from the cliff-line, but must have been transported by a powerful cause, such as sea waves, which may here have acted entirely free from all those fetters by which their fury is tamed down in land-locked situations.

The cliffs are perfect facsimiles of sea cliffs, and the waves by which they were assailed must have been sufficiently powerful to undermine by the bodily abstraction of whole blocks, so as to leave enormous rock masses, once horizontal or dipping quietly towards the interior of the island, entirely pitched over, standing on edge, hanging from the cliff-line at various angles or ready to fall from their original position.”

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## HACKFALL.

Hackfall is situated 18 miles from Harrogate, on the other side of Ripon. It may be reached from Harrogate by carriage, or the stranger may take the train to Ripon and a carriage from thence to Hackfall, seven miles. Perhaps the best way is to take the train to Masham—the third-class fare being 1s. 10d. Masham is but three miles from the village of Grewelthorpe, close to Hackfall, and an omnibus and other conveyances run between the places. The road from Masham runs across a pleasant open country, including Nutwith Common. One Shilling is charged for admission.



Hackfall is an extensive, well-wooded glen, relieved by many a running brook, steep ascent, and lovely dell. The river Ure courses along at the bottom of the ravine, and embowered paths wind over the rocky heights and down the vales throughout. Art has supplemented nature's charms, and placed pretty little edifices here and there, where the traveller may rest and refresh himself, or enjoy magnificent views of the glen and its surroundings :—thus “Fisher's Hall,” “Mowbray Castle,” and “Mowbray Point,” &c., crown the sylvan steeps. Some of these are simply grottoes formed of petrifications found around, but at Mowbray Point there are two or three apartments, seats tables, &c., for the accommodation of visitors.

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#### KILLINGHALL AND RIPLEY

are pleasant little villages, two and a half miles and three and a half miles respectively from Harrogate. Waggonettes run there daily, or the visitor may take the train to Ripley, the third class fare being 4d. Killinghall was mentioned in Doomsday Book as *Chenihalle*, viz., *Kennel-hall*, a place where the hounds belonging to the Lords of the Manor were kept. It was for centuries the seat of the Pulleyn family. Captain John Levens, a man of note in the time of Charles the First, quitted the army, joined “the people called Quakers,” and retired to *Chenihalle*. He and his two sons were interred in an orchard there. The house where they resided still bears the name of Levens Hall. A new Church and a new Wesleyan Chapel are the most noteworthy objects here. Ripley Castle, the seat of Sir H. Ingleby; the Castle Grounds, the Fall, the Church and the Town Hall or *Hotel de Ville*, are the lions of

Ripley. Strangers are not admitted to the Castle, but the gardens are open for public inspection every Friday. The greenhouses, aviary, &c., are said to be near 500 feet long. On the west end of the Castle, overlooking the lake, is a large Venetian stained-glass window, containing an account of all the family intermarriages of the Inglebys for a period of nearly 500 years. The Church contains several very old monuments and fine stained windows.

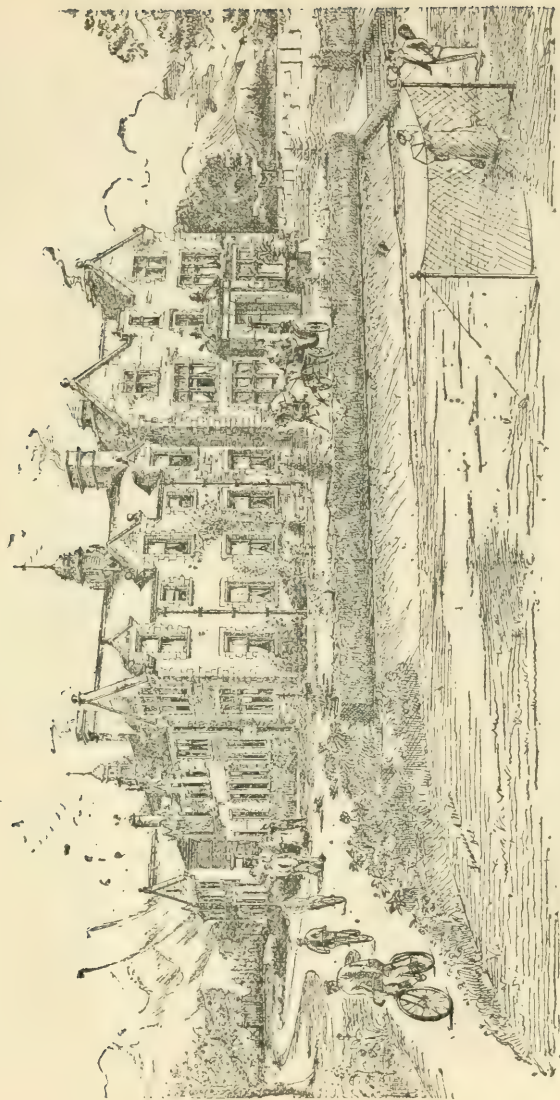
### B I L T O N .

Bilton (probably derived from the British *Bilain*, a farmer, a tenant in villanage)—is an agricultural parish on the north and east of Harrogate, separated from Knaresborough by the river Nidd. It was evidently inhabited before the Conquest. Peter Slingsby resided here in 1503, and in the next century Sir William Slingsby dwelt at Bilton Park and Grange House—which it is supposed occupied the site of what is now known as Harrogate Hall, near St. John's Church.

Bilton Hall, Bilton Park, is charmingly situated, commanding fine extensive views. In the Park there is a very ancient spring of pure Sulphur Water, mentioned by Deane, in 1626.

### P A N N A L .

Pannal is a village three miles south from Harrogate, on the North Eastern Railway. It was anciently called *Rosehurst*, or by contraction *Rossett*, from the fact that wild rose trees abounded there. It might afterwards be called Pannal, from *Pen-hall*, viz.,—a mansion on the top of a hill. There is an old house still standing in the village called Hill Top Hall. The Church of St. Robert, dedicated to St. Robert of Knaresbrough, is one of the oldest



THE NEW COLLEGE, HARROGATE.

PRINCIPAL, REV. JNO. HASLAM.

edifices in the district. The first minister was John Brown, one of the brethren of St. Robert's Priory, Knaresbrough, who began his ministry there in 1348.

Tradition says that King Charles I. passing by this village in the month of February, 1646, on his way from Newcastle to London, had his high-crowned hat struck from his head by the boughs of a large tree (about 500 yards from Burn Bridge). The owner of the tree, being a staunch Royalist, had it cut to the ground!

### ALMIAS CLIFF CRAGS

are a group of interesting rocks standing on a high hill near the village of Ripton. The visitor may drive from Harrogate to within 200 yards of the rocks. The road is a most delightful one. Another way is to take the train to Weeton. Having enquired at Weeton Station for the road to the rocks the stranger must keep to that road until he arrives at a number of steps leading to a large pasture on the left hand side. He must cross this pasture, turn up the lane, still keeping left, until he arrives within a stone's throw of the rocks, where, on the right hand side of the road, he will find a rough path leading direct to them. From thence there is a magnificent prospect. On the summit of Altrias Cliff, or Altar Cliff (Celtic—*Al*, a rock or cliff, *mias*, an altar) are several basins hollowed in the stone, and the cavity in the form of a parallelogram. Tradition says that the Druids formed these basins to receive the water which came from the clouds, as the purest of all fluids, and used by them for the purpose of purification, &c. The cavity, it is supposed, received the bodies of children for the cure of particular diseases. Whether we believe this or not, we may be certain that

many of these hollows or basins have been formed simply by wind and water beating upon them year after year.

### LITTLE ALMIAS CLIFF CRAGS.

These are situated on a broad moor, two and a half miles west of Beckwithshaw. On the summit a magnificent view is obtained of the surrounding country, which will well repay a visit. Here are a number of basins hollowed out of the solid rock, similar to, but very much larger than those at Great Almas Cliff, one measuring  $32 \times 30$  inches in diameter, and two feet deep. There was a beacon here when Napoleon threatened to invade England in 1815. Three miles west, on the far side of the Washburn Valley, is

### SWINSTY HALL,

a fine old mansion of the Tudor period, with its many gables and clustering chimney stacks. Within is the great hall, with its splendidly carved oak panelling, balustrade landing, beautiful stained glass windows, and massive oaken outer door, made of one solid piece of unplanned oak about six inches thick and weighing about a ton. It is studded with great nails and fastened with a heavy lock and ponderous bolts. The oak room is enriched with antique oak wainscotting, beautifully carved, from floor to ceiling. In the artistic stained glass window may be seen the initials and date H.E.G., 1627, supposed to be the initials of the founder, whose name and history is unknown, only the following legend is told in the district.—A young fellow, a native of these parts, left his home about the time of the great plague, and went to London. Being an unscrupulous fellow he amassed great wealth by robbing the bodies and houses of the victims. He returned to his



native place and deposited his wealth in a cottage by the hall, which is still shown, knowing that no one would dare to touch it for fear of infection. By these means he eventually built this stately mansion. Until the reservoir was made and the road round its head, no road or cart track came anywhere near this mysterious building, and it is said all the materials used in its erection were brought to the spot on horseback.

### HAREWOOD.

A short excursion of eight miles, by waggonette or carriage (fare there and back 4s. 6d.,) enables the visitor to see the house and grounds of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, at Harewood. Harewood House was built about the middle of last century. In length it measures about 250 feet, and in width 90 feet. It is finished in the most elegant style, many of the ceilings having been richly ornamented after designs by Zucchi. The apartments are usually shown on Thursdays from eleven o'clock till four. The hall, music room, dining room, gallery, drawing rooms, saloon, state rooms, library, coffee room, &c., are worthy of the attention of visitors, the furniture, paintings, statuary, &c., being magnificent. The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, stayed here in 1816. Several members of our own Royal family have also visited Harewood House. The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds are said to have cost £16,000.

HAREWOOD CASTLE is situated on the slope of a hill commanding a lovely view of the Wharfe valley. The principal entrance is on the east, and is high enough for a man to enter on horseback. The grooves of the portcullis are still distinctly visible, also the massive bolt holes.

Over this gateway is the motto "*Vat sal be, sal,*" and two coats of arms, said to be those of Sir William Aldburgh, who is thought to have restored and enlarged the old castle, built soon after the Conquest, in 1327. There were originally four towers, with four apartments in each, two of which remain. There have been two large rooms on the ground floor, and in one, the great hall, is a tomb under a magnificent Gothic arch, but to whose memory is unknown.

HAREWOOD CHURCH is a very venerable and interesting pile, situate in the Park. In the choir are six tombs of white marble, including that of Sir William Gascoigne, Chief Justice of England, who committed the then Prince of Wales—afterwards King Henry V.—to prison for striking Sir William, and interrupting the course of justice to screen a profligate favourite.

#### JOHN OF GAUNT'S CASTLE.

John of Gaunt's Castle is situated near the western border of Haverah Park. Very little more than the foundations of the old pile now exist. It has evidently been built in an exact square of about 50 feet, surrounded by a moat 500 feet in circumference, and 24 feet deep. There are also traces of a very large fish pond. The exact date at which the castle was built is not known, but in 1334 King Edward III. conferred the superintendence of the *Fortalici Regis Heywra* on Edmund de Thedmersh, and granted the "Haywra Estate" to John of Gaunt in 1371. Here King Edward the II. was entertained for three days in September, 1323.

Near the south western border of the park (about three quarters of a mile from John of Gaunt's), there are three earthworks known as Pippin Castle. The largest tumuli

is 80 yards long by 40 wide, and is diamond-shaped ; the middle one is 30 yards by 18, and is perfectly round, and a miniature tableland ; the third is much smaller, about 15 yards in diameter, and has a small cavity at the top. These are without doubt ancient British Burial Grounds, and prove that there has been a large population near at the time of their formation. About half-a-mile north west of John of Gaunt's Castle is situated the remains of a British " Camp " consisting of a deep ditch.

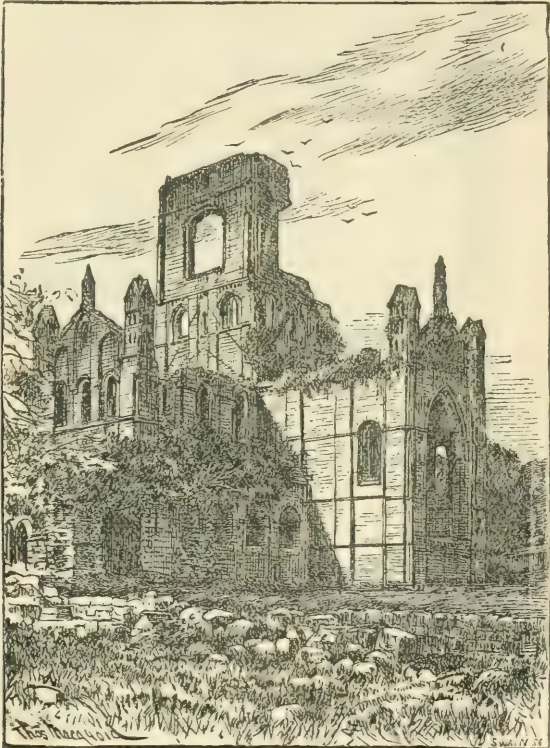
### SPOFFORTH

is about six miles from Harrogate by the side of the Harrogate and Church Fenton railway. It is a pretty little rural village, with a fine old church and interesting castle. In the churchyard is the grave of Blind Jack of Knaresbrough, also three or four very large stone coffins found when restoring the church. The castle was built by the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and was their principal residence until after the battle of Towton, in 1462, where Earl Percy and Sir Richard his brother were slain, and their lands laid waste. It was again made habitable in 1559, when Henry Lord Percy obtained leave to fortify it. But the misfortunes which soon after happened to this family, and their leaving Spofforth, account for its decay. It was built about the reign of Edward III. and seems to have been more a princely mansion than a castle. The ruins extend about 45 yards by 10.]

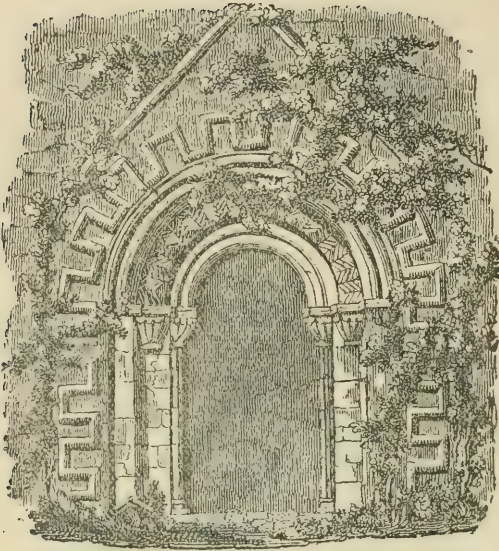
### LEEDS.

An eighteenpenny rail-ride will take the visitor to the great manufacturing town of Leeds—the Capital of the West Riding, and one of the best business centres in the county. Its " lions " are literally too numerous to mention here. If the stranger can spare a day, he will be well

repaid by a glimpse of its hives of industry, its public buildings, and last, though not least, the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, now the property of the Corporation, to which the public are admitted free. The Harrogate visitor may book to Kirkstall Station, on the North-Eastern line, for the Abbey, or he may take the tram from Boar-lane or Briggate, Leeds, a distance of about two miles.



KIRSTALL ABBEY.



*Norman Doorway, Kirkstall Abbey.*

## YORK.

The grand old city of York is situated about 20 miles from Harrogate. The principal object of interest is the Cathedral, one of the finest in the Kingdom. The Archbishop's palace, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the Castle, the Wilberforce Memorial, the Mansion House, and many very ancient churches also deserve attention. York is now a great military centre, too, and thousands of troops are always located there.

Birk Crag or Craggs, about one mile from Low Harrogate; Newby Hall, three miles west of Boroughbridge; Ilkley, eighteen miles west; and Boston Spa, eleven miles south-east of Harrogate, are also places of interest.



## WALKS AND DRIVES.

There are a great many beautiful walks and drives around Harrogate. It may be well to point out a few for the convenience of strangers.

Harlow Moor, a few minutes' walk from the Crown, approached from the Bogs, Harlow-road, or Cornwall-road, provided with seats for visitors, presents a splendid resort for the invalid or pleasure-seeker.

By road or rail to Ripley (fare 4l.), take the path over the stile a little beyond the bridge and the mill, through the woodland by the river side (crossing the line), until it strikes the road, turn to the left, back to Ripley Castle, Waterfall, &c., or keep to the right on to Nidd Bridge, a mile away, then take the train to Harrogate.

Down Gascoigne's Fields, High Harrogate, to Bilton.

Down Wetherby Lane, High Harrogate, and on to Spofforth and Plompton Rocks; or down Wetherby Lane, take first turn to the right, to Paley-lane end, down Paley Lane to the Stray or on to Leeds-road.

Past the Cricket Field, up to Ashville College, keep to the right down Pannal Ash road, up Harlow-road, to the gate near St. George's, and back over the Moor.

From Bilton Church to Knox, striking the fields at Knox bridge, follow the footpath to Ripley Bridge, near Ripley Station.

Up Harlow-road to the Church, turn to the right to Birk Crag.

From the Royal Spa, through Alexandra Park to Baker-lane end, across the road to the gate near Mr. Griffith's school, along the footpath to where two paths meet, take the one to the right, over the line, up Gascoigne's Fields to High Harrogate.

Take the road or the train to Knaresbro' (3 miles), down the Nidd side to the Low Bridge, on to St. Robert's Chapel, Fort Montague, over the old Priory Grounds to St. Robert's Cave, on to Grimbald Bridge, to the left, back through Knaresbro'; or over Grimbald Bridge, to the right, along the river side to the Crag, and on through the Wood to the Low Bridge, Knaresbro'.

Up Harlow Hill, over the brow to the bottom of the valley, and on to the end of the gravel path, passing through the iron gate stamped with the words "public footpath"; follow the path along the bottom of Harlow Carr Wood, passing the Baths, over two meadows, through Mr. Sheepshank's Fir Wood, keeping the path until it strikes the high road on Pot Bank, above Oak Beck; back to Harrogate, to the left by Beckwithshaw and Harlow road, or to the right down the Rough road, Cornwall road, and by the Old Sulphur Well. Distance 3 to 4 miles.

## GEOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL NOTES.

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### GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

High Harrogate stands upon a table land, 420 feet above the level of the sea. Low Harrogate is situated in a basin, bounded on the west by Harlow Hill, and the south and east by High Harrogate Hill. The lowest part of Harrogate is 329 feet, and the highest point, on the west side, 596 above the sea level. The upper stratum of the soil (which is so remarkably dry that heavy rainfalls rapidly disappear) is sandstone; below this is a bed of shale, in some places clay, and below this, is a carboniferous limestone.

There are several quarries of excellent stone at Birk Crag, Little Wonder, Walker's Road, Pannal, Clint, Pateley Bridge, &c. Coal crops up in Bilton Wood. Mines of lead, and Quarries of Limestone and Marble exist in the neighbourhood of Pateley Bridge. In the British Museum and at Ripley Castle there are pigs of lead from Pateley Bridge having the stamp of Cæsar Augustus upon them.

In Brimham Rocks and Plompton Rocks the Geologist will find splendid fields for research.

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### FERNS, &c., FOUND AT HARROGATE OR IN THE VICINITY.

Hart's Tongue.—This beautiful fern grows remarkably plentifully at Hackfall, How Stean, Ravensgill, &c.

Adder's Tongue.—On pastures and meadow lands.

Mountain Fern and the Broad Prickly Toothed Fern.—At Birk Crag, Hookstone Quarries, in the hedge bottoms, Wetherby lane and similar places.

Brittle Bladder Fern.—In the rocks near the Dropping Well.

Scaly Spleenwort.—At How Stean, Plompton.

Soft Prickly Shield Fern.—Scotton Woods, Bilton Banks, and other shady places.

Maiden Hair Spleenwort.—Plompton, How Stean, Hackfall, Ripley, Knaresbro' Castle Hill sides.

Wall Rue Spleenwort.—On Rudding Park Walls.

Northern Hard Fern.—On Harlow Moor near the Reservoirs and similar places.

Beech Fern and Oak Fern.—Bilton Wood, How Stean, Hackfall, Scotton Woods, Ravensgill.

Polypody.—Common in ledges of rocks, old tree trunks, walls &c.

Bee and Fly Orphyrs.—Limestone Ground, Ripley, Belmont Woods, and the old Priory Pastures, Knaresbro'

Toothwort.—In Ripley Wood.

True Love.—Long Walk, Knaresbrough.

White Bean Tree.—In the rocks near the Old Priory ground, Knaresbrough.

Enchanter's Night Shade, Wild Clary, Shepherd's Staff, Wood Ruff, Spindle Tree, Autumn Gentian, Parnassus Grass, Squinancy, Wort, Deadly Nightshade, Star of Bethlehem, Spurge Laurel, Bastard Helebores, Hound's Tongue, &c.—Specimens of these have been found at Knaresbro' and the Vicinity, Birk Crag, Hookstone Quarries, Bilton Wood, Ripley Wood, Harlow Moor, &c.

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## GRASSES AND MOSSES.

Some of the most beautiful British Grasses grow (one or two abundantly) on the best part of the Stray at High Harrogate, and in certain fields at Starbeck. Very choice Mosses abound at Birk Crag, Harlow Moor, Hookstone Quarries, and other spots around Harrogate.



APPENDIX.

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RECORDS OF CURES

EFFECTED BY

The Harrogate Dealers,

IN THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

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EDITED BY

DR. G. WEST PIGGOTT.

## RECORDS OF CURES IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

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**D**R. Deane, of York, in 1626, published a work entitled "*Spandarine Anglica; or the English Spaw*;"\* and he relates that it was discovered in the following manner:—"Mr. William Slingsby, a gentleman of many good parts, of an ancient and worthy family hereabouts, who, having travelled in his youngest time, was thoroughly acquainted with the taste, use and facilities of the two Spaw Fountains in Germany, in his latter time it was his good fortune to live for a little while at the Grange House, very near this fountain, and afterwards all his life long in Bilton Park, who, drinking this water, found it in all things to agree with those of Spa, in Germany; whereupon (rejoicing at so good and fortunate an accident) he made some further triall and assay. This done he caused it to be well walled about, and paved at the bottom with two fair stone flags, with a fit hole in the side thereof, for the free passage of the water through a guttered stone."

Dr. Deane proceeds to say—

"The stream of water which passeth away by the hole at

\*The Tewit Well, "called Tuewhit Well by the common sort, and the English Spaw by those of better rank," described by Deane as situated west from Knaresbro," at "*Haregate Head*." But above 70 years later, Dr. Allen's Natural History of Chalybeate and Purging Waters of England contains an account of the *Knaresborough Chalybeat Water*, by which name the Tewitt Well became commonly known—Knaresborough being then a place of importance, and Harrogate a mere waste.



the side thereof is much one and about the proportion of the current at Sauvenir," (one of the springs at Spa).

"The above-named gentleman did drink the water every year after, all his life-time, for helping of his infirmities, and maintaining of his health; and would oft times say and aver that it was much better and did excel the tart fountains beyond the seas as being more quick and lively and fuller of mineral spirits, effecting its operations more speedily and sooner passing through the body.

"DR. TIMOTHY BRIGHT, a learned physitian, first gave the name of the English Spaw to this fountain, for he also had spent some time at Spa, in Germany, so that he was very able to compare those with this of ours. Nay, he had furthermore so good an opinion, and so high a conceit of this, that he did not only direct and advise others to it but himself would also use it in the summer season.

"Likewise DR. ANTHONY HUNTER, lately of Newark-upon-Trent, a physitian of no less worth and happy memory would often expostulate with me at our meetings, and with other gentlemen of Yorkshire, how it came to pass that I and the physitians of York did not by public writing make the fame and worth thereof better known to the world."

But notwithstanding the merit of Dr. Deane's work—the first written upon English Chalybeate springs—there is no doubt that Dr. Stanhope's tract produced six years later, was the principal cause of Harrogate becoming a watering-place. "In this work," Dr. Garnett remarks, "we are presented with a catalogue of cures performed by these waters, some of which, says Dr. Short—in 1734—are perhaps the greatest and most remarkable in the authenic records of physic from Hippocrates to this day."

The title page exhibited the following singular exordium :—

*“ Cures without Care ; or a summons to all such as find little or no help by the use of physic to repair to the Northern Spaw, wherein by many precedents of late years it is proved to the world that infirmities of their own nature desperate and of long continuance have received a perfect cure by virtue of Mineral Waters near Knaresbro’, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Dedicated to Lord Wentworth.”*

In reference to this work the accomplished Dr. Garnett observes :—

“ Though the quack-like title page gives at first no very favourable idea of the work, yet, upon an attentive perusal, we find it written with candour ; and the cures, though extraordinary, are seemingly authentic, the subjects of them being either persons of distinction then living or people in the neighbourhood, whose names and places of residence are mentioned, and who might be easily applied to.”

I have sought in vain in the public libraries and the book shops for a copy of the original work ; but accident has at last placed in my possession a reprint of the cases recorded by Dr. Stanhope. And as there is good reason to believe that no other copy is now extant, I shall venture on the authority of Drs. Short and Garnett, to introduce them here as valuable illustrations of the effects of water worthy of being preserved, especially as there is reason to believe, from the title of the work, that these cures were the simple and decisive effects of the waters, *unassisted and unconfused*.

#### *Case of Hectic, with Debility.*

“ William Thompson, postmaster, Wetherby, had continued desperately sick of hectic fever 28 weeks ; had used the advice of the best physitians, and at last was given up as a man past hope. In this poor estate he adventureth (hearing of these waters) in the depth of winter to experiment them. He continued drinking of this water

until he found a strange alteration in his body, his stomach was quickened, and his spirits strangely revived. To be short—merely by this water he was restored.”

### *Case of General Debility.*

“Mr. Fowler, an advocate of Edinboro’, 57 years of age, through a weakness of all his limbs, was not able to lift his hand to his mouth, or to get on or off his horse but with much help. Having staid a month at Knaresborow, drinking every morning of the Spaw (Tewit Well) spring, and using the Sulphur Water by way of bath at his lodgings, he departed and continued in good state of body ever after.”

### *Case of Acne Rosacea.*

“The Lady Hoyl, of the city of York, did fall into a strange infirmity. Her face every ten or twelve weeks did swell and grow very red, many knots arising in divers parts of her face, the swelling sometimes depriving her of her sight. She repaired to the Spaw, where she staid three weeks; her health was completely reinstated.”

### *Case of Dropsy.*

“One Waller, of Coupland, Northumberland, was of an extraordinary corpulency of body. For divers years he had not been able to go the space of a hundred yards without resting himself, his breath failing him on the least motion. By the drinking of the Spaw water he was brought to that passe within three weeks, that falling to an ordinary size, he was able to go from the town of Knaresborow to the spring at Haregate Head.”

### *Case of Asthma.*

“The like effect the Right Hon. the Countess of Buckingham found. Her infirmity was shortness of breath, not being able to get up an ordinary pair of stairs, but with much difficulty. At last all other advice failing, she was advised to make trial of our water. Her honour was pleased to tell me (Dr. Stanhope) that she found having orderly drunk of the water about ten days, the whole frame of her body reduced to a very good temper; and for that particular which did occasion her coming to the water she did profess seriously that she was well able to mount two pairs of stairs without either support or the least desire of respite.”

### *Case of Vertigo.*

“Mrs. Fairweather, of York, long troubled with dizziness in the head. If she did but stoop was ready to fall. By the use of the Spaw water a month, was absolutely freed from her distemper.”

Dr. Stanhope also records some remarkable cases of renal derangements cured by the use of the Tewit Well.

### *Disorders of the Kidneys.*

Mrs. Rolfe, Hadley, relieved of many small calculi.

Henry Curra, (Sir Peter Middleton's servant, Wharfedale). relieved of several small calculi.

Henry Rowley, Linton, aged 60, entirely relieved of severe disorder of the kidneys.

Mistress Barker, of Doare, Derbyshire, cured of a dangerous ulcer in the kidney, besides a very obstructed body. "She was brought so low that she was not able to go without the support of one or two; her stomach had lost its appetite, not able, through weakness, to digest any meat, nor the most apt broths that could be made. In this weak and desperate condition (having formerly not spared to use all the helps that could be devised by the physician) she was gently brought to the Spaw, not expecting to be recovered. It pleased God to give such a blessing in the use of the water, which she daily drunk as well as she was able, that in a few day there came from her an incredible amount of putrid matter, which gave her such ease that by degrees she gathered strength, her inward parts were deopilated, her stomach restored, and within the compass of five weeks she was—to the wonder of all that had taken notice of her—reduced to a most apparent state of health and ability of body."

Dr. Stanhope mentions two other cases similarly relieved.

### *Hypochondriasis.*

"Mr. Sacheveril, Derbyshire, had been exceedingly long time perplexed with many fearful passions, and upon slight occasions apt to entertain horrid and astonishing imaginations. He drank the Spa water, and returned to York to give Dr. Deane thanks for his sending him, professing his spirits to be much cheared, and his fancy cleared from all cloudy and misty conceits, which his very look and inspection did witness. He returned home, continuing ever after in a constant uninterrupted condition.

Mistress Ayre, wife of Mr. Anthony Ayre, of Rampton, a gentlewoman of much worth and esteem, tried what could be done in the taming and qualifying of that same dull melancholy humour, receiving little or no benefit. She was drawn at last to the Yorkshire Spaw, where she found more comfort and ease by one month's use of the water than she ever could receive by all the best advice her money could purchase."

### *General Debility.*

"The Lady Vavasor, the wife to Sir Tho. Vavasor, Baronet, Yorkshire, had lost in a manner the use of all her limbs. She was brought to such a degree of weakness that, child-like, she was rocked in a cradle. There was no means unassayed which might re-inable

her, but all in vain. In this estate she was brought to the Spaw water, by the use of which, by God's mercy, she was restored to strength and health."

### THE STRONG SULPHUR WATERS.

It is generally supposed that the Strong Sulphur Waters have only recently been used as internal medicines. Dr. Deane, however, relates in 1626, that "the vulgar sort drink them, as they say, to expel reef and fellon." And Stanhope records in 1631 the following cures:—

#### *Case of Inflamed and Swelled Ankle.*

"Maud Bogge, dwelling in the city of York, a woman of an ordinary condition, about 50 years of age, had a swelling in her ankle, which had continued long, the place for the most part very red and hard, whereunto was applied by the surgeons divers means to bring it to a head, but nothing availed. Her pains did daily increase, the part was grown monstrously great, whereby she began to loose the use of her limb. She was at length advised to go to the Sulphur Spring. The next day she drank liberally of the water, which purged her in a violent manner. At night she bathed her leg in the water at her lodging. The swelling abated very much, and the fourth day she was able to tread on the ground so boldly and firmly that without awaiting further operation she returned to the city of York on foot; and within a week she was so perfectly cured that divers who had seen her swelled legge did admire to see her trot up and down the city as if she never had ailed anything."

#### *Swelled Knee.*

"In 1629, there came a poor man to the Sulphur Spring, whose name and abode I have not had the opportunity to learn. He had a great swelling in his knee, which had continued long; the place was exceedingly hard to feel, nor could the force of any medicine make it yield to any abatement or suppuration. He drank of the water daily, which purged him, and bathed his leg often in it. Within less than a fortnight the part did sensibly soften, and soon after did break. He was much refreshed, and in a few days returned home, by all appearance a sound man. A noble knight (Sir F. F.), who lived near Knaresborow, took, as there was good cause, special notice of this strange cure, whose unblemished reputation is a sufficient warrant to satisfy me in the publishing of it."\*

#### *Case of Enlarged Breast.*

"One Benson, who dwelleth near the Spring, assured me a poor

\*A number of worms are said to have been discharged from the swelling. Liston has also reported a case of swelled ankle, followed by a similiar result. And in Med. Chr. Tr. for July, in 1883, Mr. Neilson describes a case of consecutive cutaneous tumours on the face, trunk, and limbs, lasting during three or four months, which on bursting, produced the same singular phenomena.



woman had received a like cure in one of her breasts, whereof she was a witness. There is nothing more familiar than for poor people to repair to this spring, most of them that have patience to stay, securing cures of old sores and ulcerated parts."

*"What inward diseases this water doth properly respect hath not yet (which is a great pity) been judiciously examined, but that it may be usefully applied, this one following instance may fully satisfy:—*

### *Case of Skin Disease.*

"One Smith, a shoemaker, dwelling in the city of York, was exceedingly overgrown with the scurvey, so that he was in danger of his life, usual medicine nothing availing. He was at length advised by a learned scholar in the city, by profession a divine, yet versed of late in physical notions, to send for the Sulphur Spring water to his house, which he not very willingly did, thinking it a hard task to drink water in the cold of winter. His ordinary draught was half a pint in the morning, which had such good success with him, that within lesse than a month he was by this and other means cured of his disease."

"The like effect a good old man in the city experienced to his great relief."

I shall conclude this record with a few more recent cases:—

"In 1666," writes Dr. Tunstall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, "Mr. Thomas Halliard, of London, cut me and took away a stone weighing four ounces and a half, and in six weeks afterwards I went to Knaresbro,' remembering Mr. Stone's son's case, whose wound could not be healed up in three months before Sir Theodore Mayeine sent him to Knaresbro' to drink the Haregate Waters, which healed him perfectly in fifteen days. I drank this water with white wine. It freed me from much mucous matter, which probably might have occasioned the stone."

"Mr. Henry Proctor, of Farnley, was brought very low in a hectic fever and shortness of breath. He in vain consulted Dr. Henry Poor, and then applied to Dr. Neale, who sent him to Knaresbro' (to drink the Haregate waters), where he coughed up several stones, till he was perfectly cured."

[It appears from a letter written in 1642, to Sir Henry Slingsby Bart., that Knaresbro' was greatly resorted to by the Company drinking the Harrogate waters, no accommodation being there obtainable.]

Consumption is not unfrequently arrested by the expulsion of tubercles from the lungs, which, having a gritty nature, might easily be mistaken for stones.

Dr. Short also relates the cases of Mrs. Shaw, of Fernhill, cured of a violent cough, with spitting of blood: and Mrs. Ellis, of Beverley, cured of dangerous ulcers in the kidneys, by the use of the chalybeate waters of Harrogate.

The same high authority informs us that "the ochre deposited by these chalybeate waters (the Sweet Spa and the Tewit Well) is very efficacious as an external application." This ochre consists principally of the oxide of iron, with more or less of these carbonates. Accordingly, in proof of the value of this red sediment, he relates a surprising cure performed by the 'ochre' of a steel spring at Rotherham, on a man aged about 40, who was quite bald, and had been effected with scald head from his infancy, and got a fresh head of hair as white as a child's.

"Again " one Will Mercer, a daytale man to Mr. Westley, aged 60, had always a thin head of hair, but by a fever became entirely bald; by the same means he had a strong head of hair restored.

One Weston, a shoemaker, Westgate, Rotherham had a cancer in his breast, which had spread itself all over the intercostal muscles, eaten them through, and lain the ribs bare to sight; after he had in vain tried all other advice, and medicines he could procure, washed daily in the water, and applied clay or ochre in the stream; and beyond and contrary to all human expectations he got perfectly cured in one summer season."

"The clay (or ochre) of chalybeate water cleanses, molifies and discusses all kinds of swelling, heals ulcers and corroding cancers." (Short.)\* It is worthy of remark that Mr. Carmichael, in the present century, has strongly recommended the preparations of iron as the best remedies for *cancer*.

\*See Short's Work, published in 1734!

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